

Exceptional service in the national interest

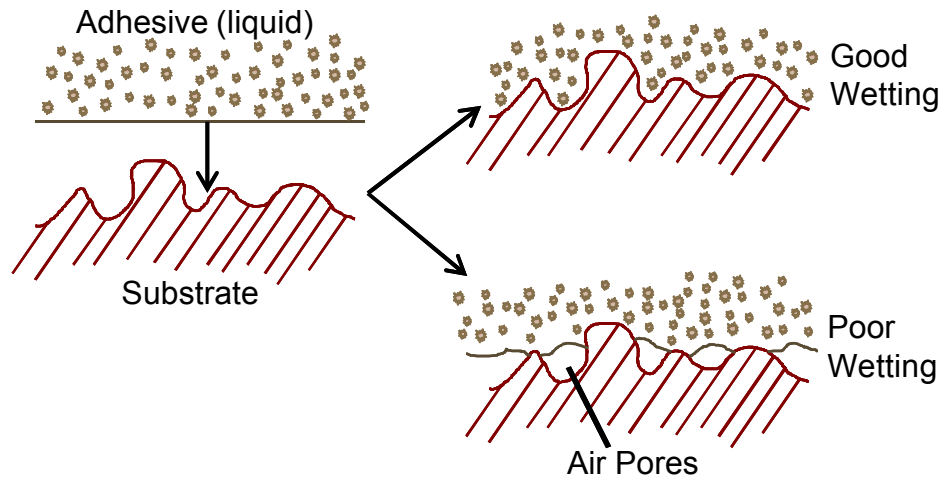


Measuring Adhesion Using Fiber Bragg Gratings

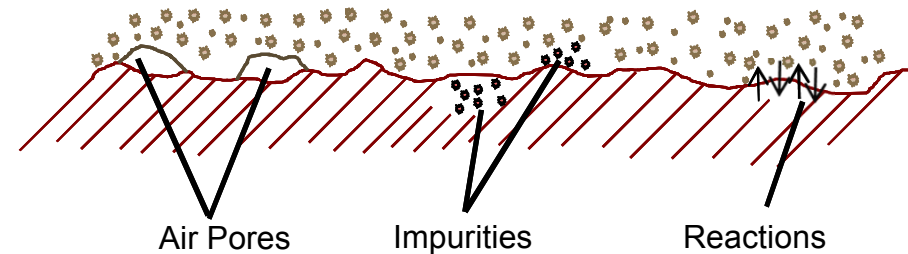
C1C Noah T Blach

Detection of Weak Bonds

Mechanical Interlocking Model



Weak Boundary Layer Model



Technical Problem

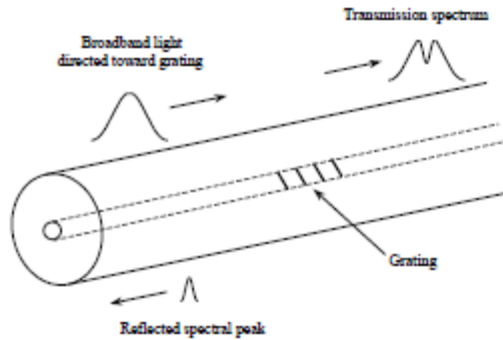
- **Debonds and adhesive failures at interfaces are poorly characterized or identifiable**

NDI Inspection Methods

- **Time Domain Ultrasonics:** Monitor the ultrasonic echoes in the time domain.
 - If a defect exists, the local reflection coefficient will be changed. And so is the ultrasonic echo.
- **Ultrasonic Impedance and Spectroscopy:** Measures the characteristics of through-thickness vibration of a bonded structure.
 - Any changes in adhesive or adherend will result in amplitudes and resonance that are different from the undamaged structure.
- **Sonic Vibration:** Monitor vibration properties of a bonded structure.
 - Any defect will cause a local change in stiffness and thus vibration behavior to the whole structure.
- **Vibrothermography:** Monitor the surface temperature of a component as it is cyclically stressed.
 - A defect will cause a local rise in temperature due to either frictional heating at its internal surfaces or hysteretic energy dissipation. Use infrared thermal imaging camera.
- **Thermography:** Measure the response of the specimen to thermal transients created by an external heat source.
 - For example, heat the back surface of the structure and defects can be found by measuring temperature changes at front since defective areas are cooler due to the lower conduction through defects.

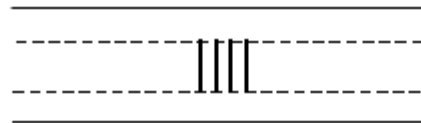
Many advantages, however the ability to reliably detect weak bonds is debatable!!!

Fiber Bragg Grating Sensor Design

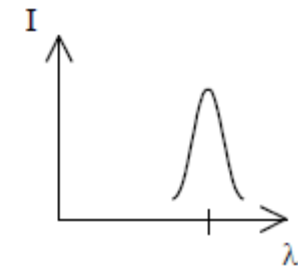
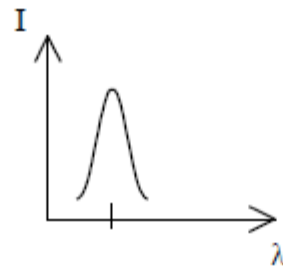
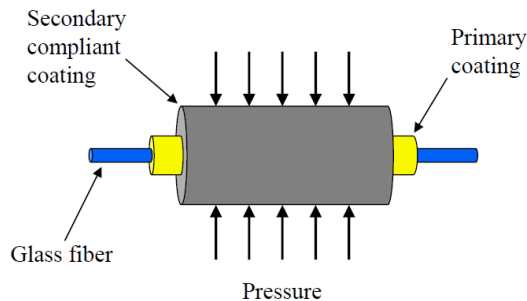
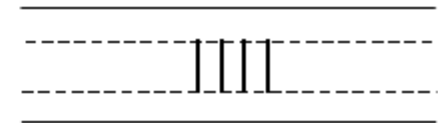


As the fiber undergoes tension & compression, the grating spacing changes

Grating spacing d_1



Grating spacing d_2

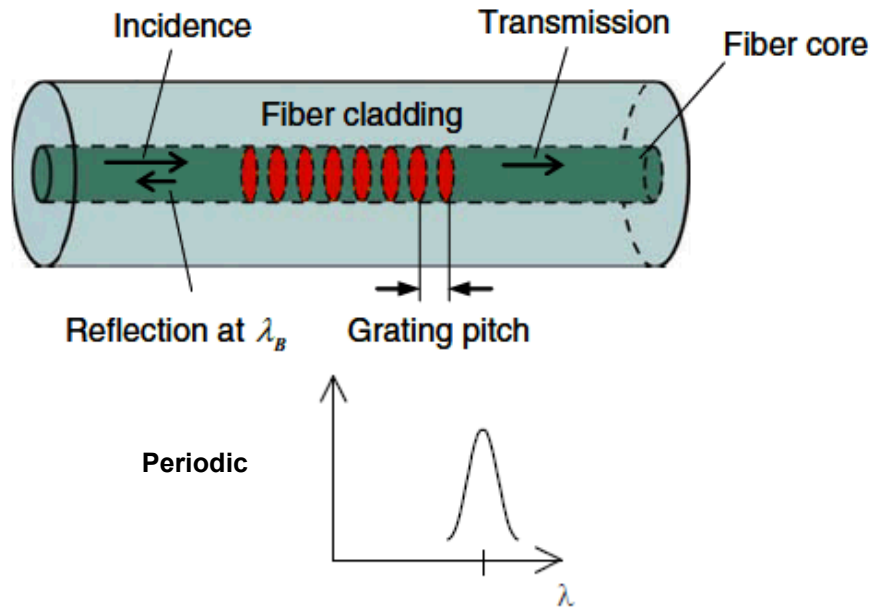


Grating spacing changes as the fiber goes through any tension or compression

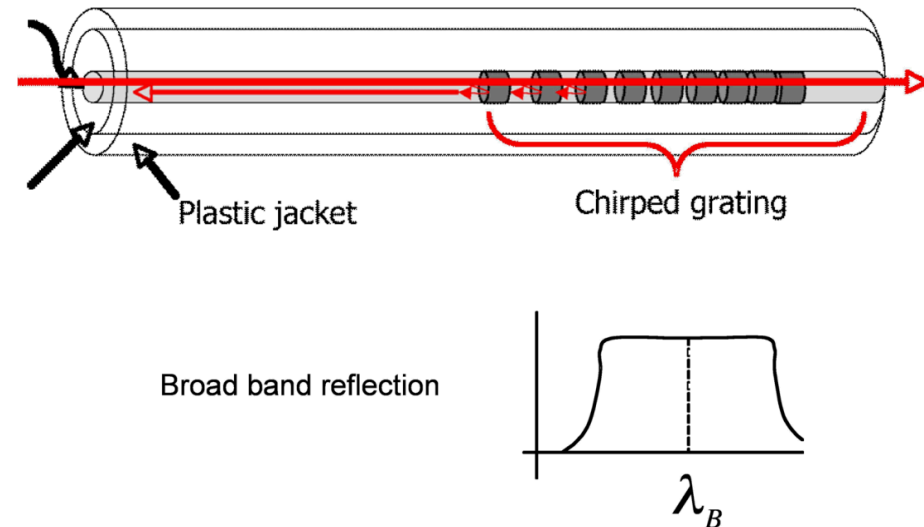
Advantages: 1) Inexpensive, 2) Facile, 3) Spatial dimension, 4) Regions/Area, 5) Continuous

Grating Type

FBG



Chirped FBG



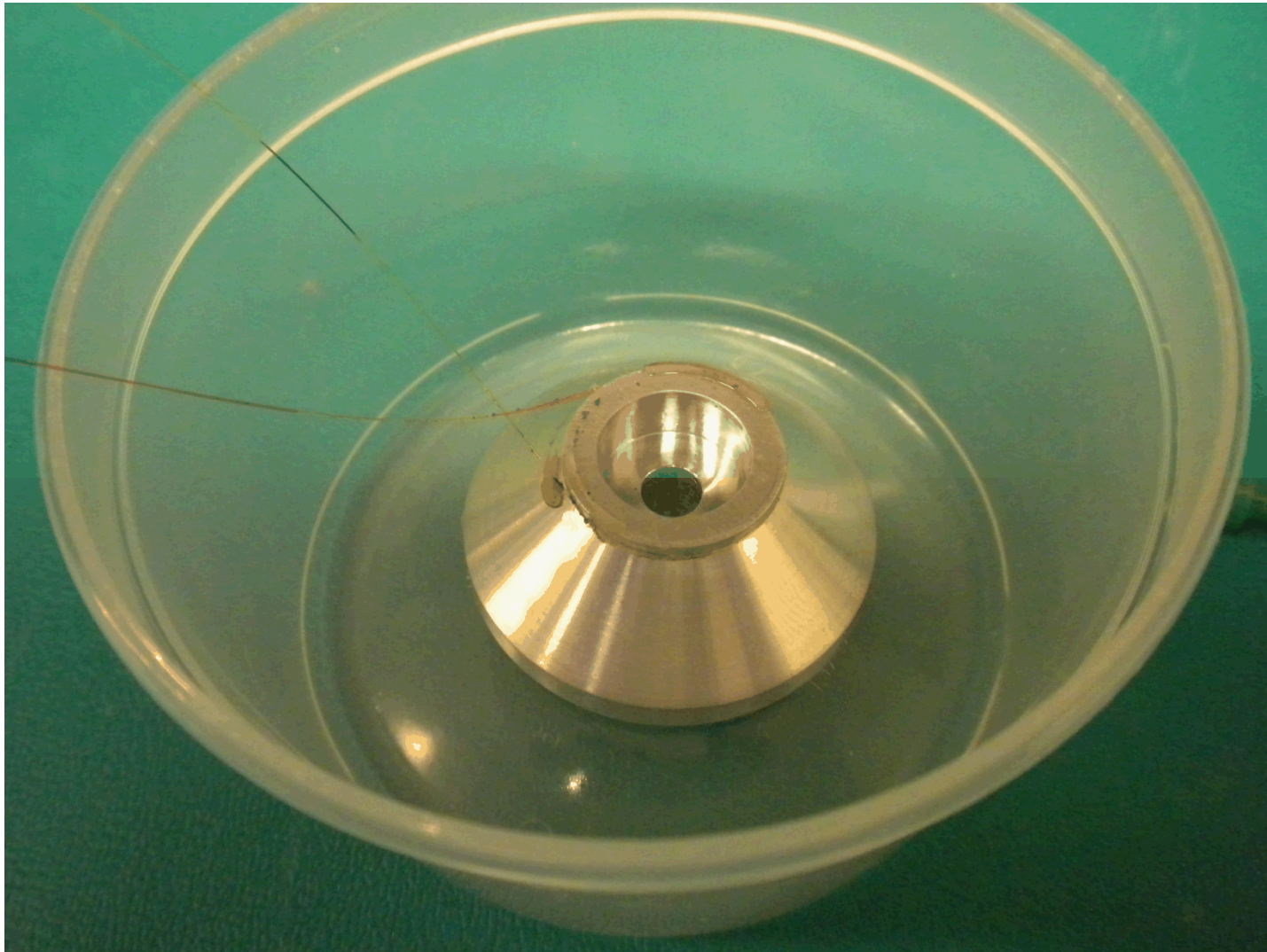
Fiber Bragg Gratings are periodic whereas chirped gratings are graduated and exhibit broadband reflectance.

$$\frac{1 \text{ nm}}{1200 \mu\epsilon} \text{ at } 1.55 \mu m$$

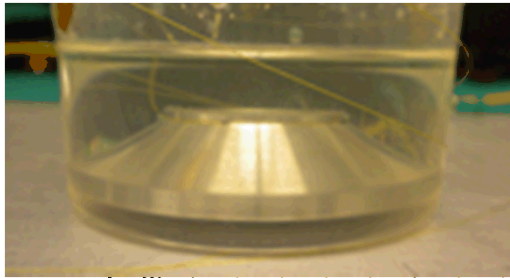
Wang, Y.; Han, B.; Kim, D. W.; Bar-Cohen, A.; Joseph, P. *Exp. Mech.* **2008**, 48, 107.

Udd, E.; Benterou, J.; May, C.; Mihailov, S. J.; Lu, P. In *Fiber Optic Sensors and Applications VII*; Mendez, A., Du, H. H., Wang, A., Udd, E., Mihailov, S. J., Eds.; Spie-Int Soc Optical Engineering: Bellingham, 2010; Vol. 7677.

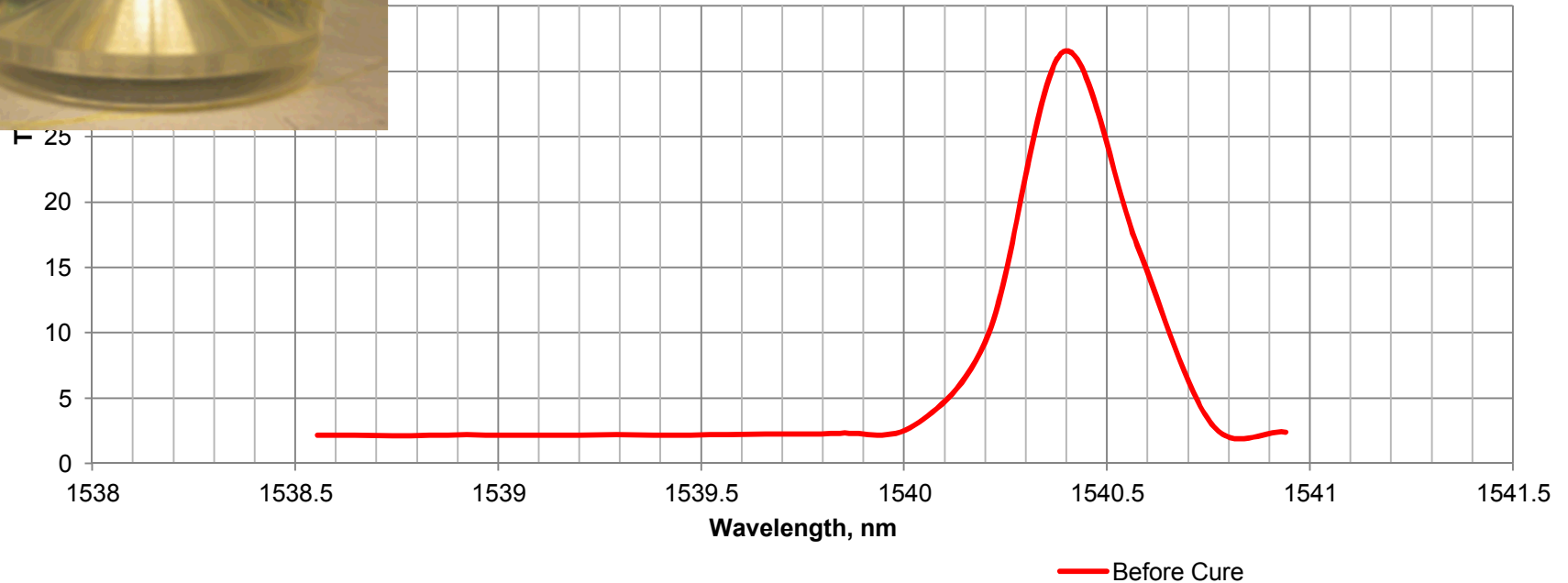
Mounted cone



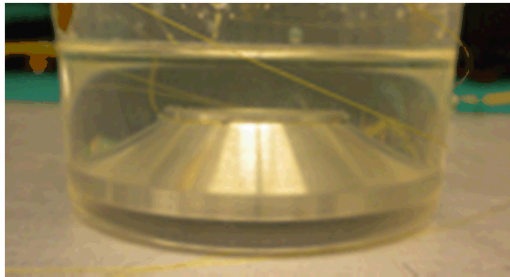
Single Grating Demonstration



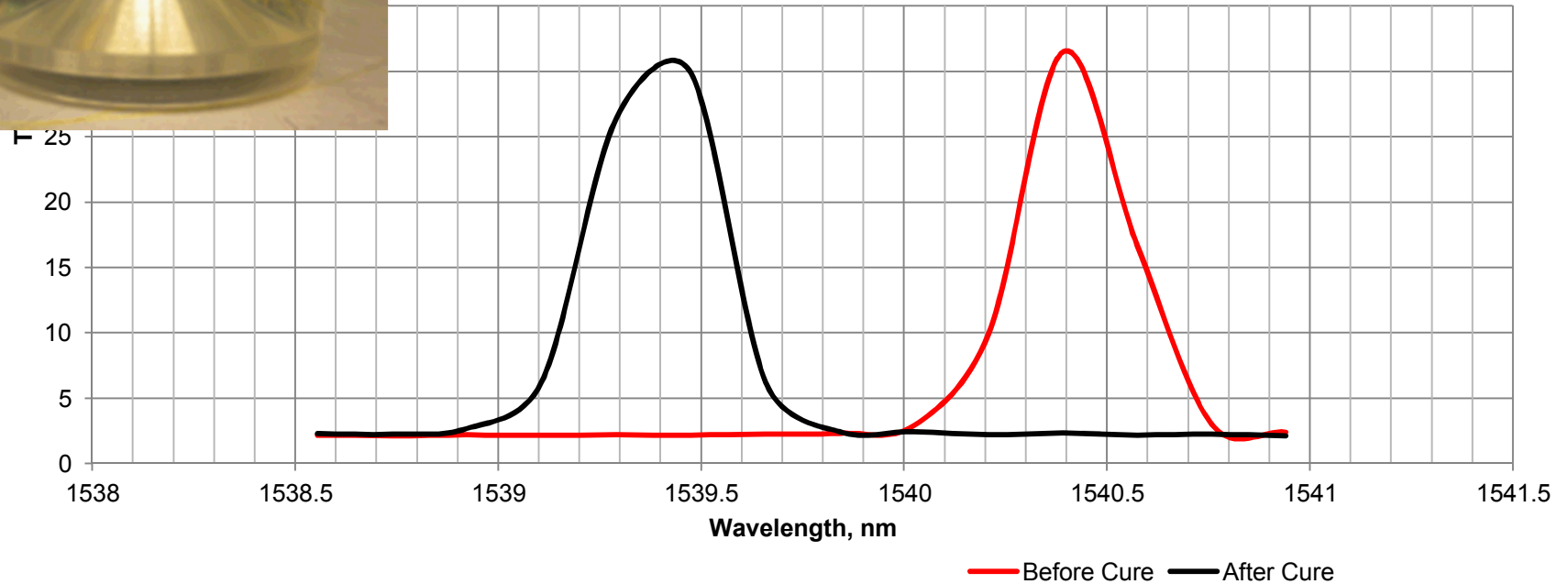
Single FBG Mounted Around Cone



Single Grating Demonstration



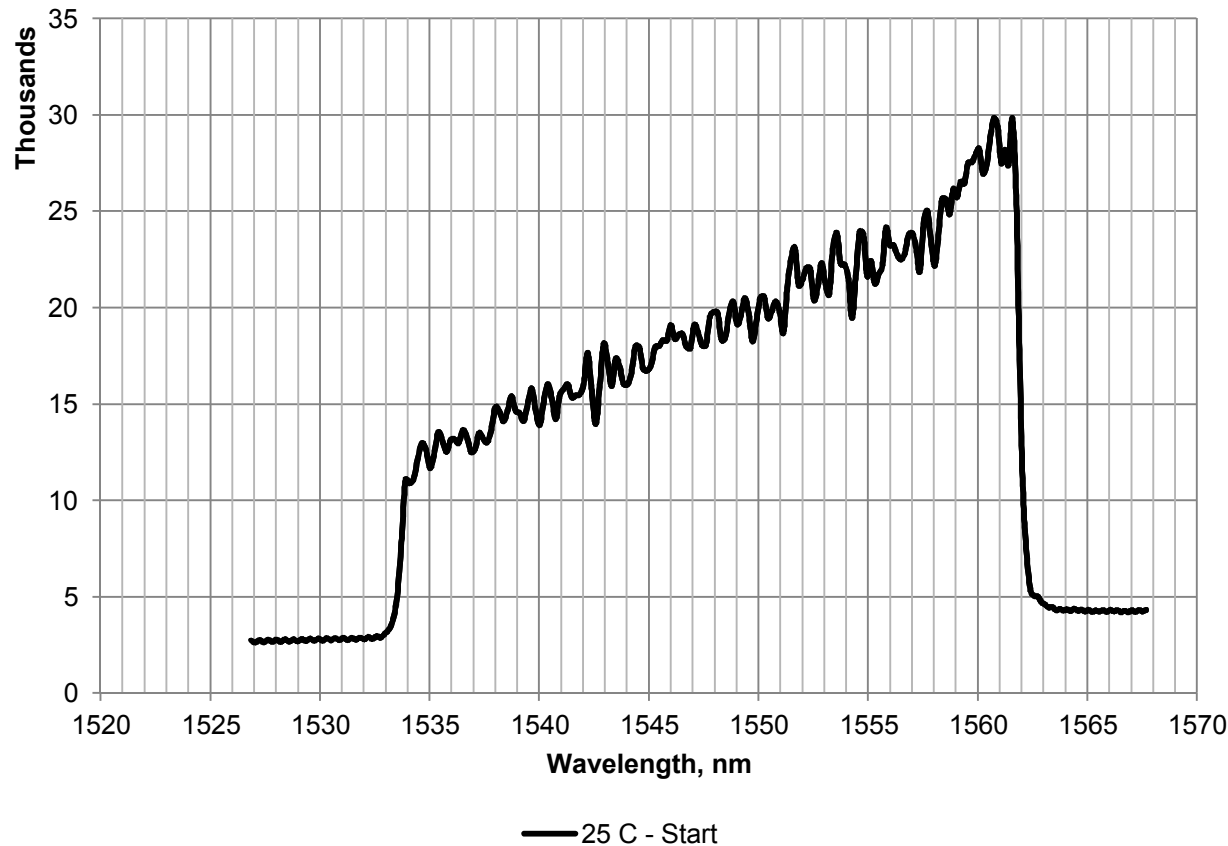
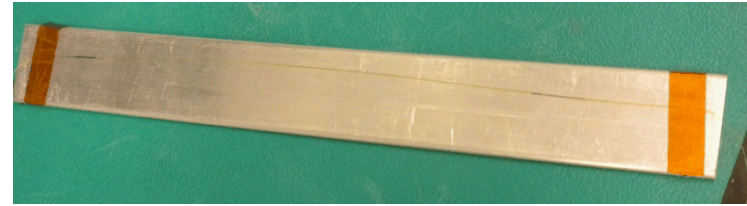
Single FBG Mounted Around Cone



Shift of 1 nm = 1200 $\mu\epsilon$

Thermally Cycled Fiber- Unmounted

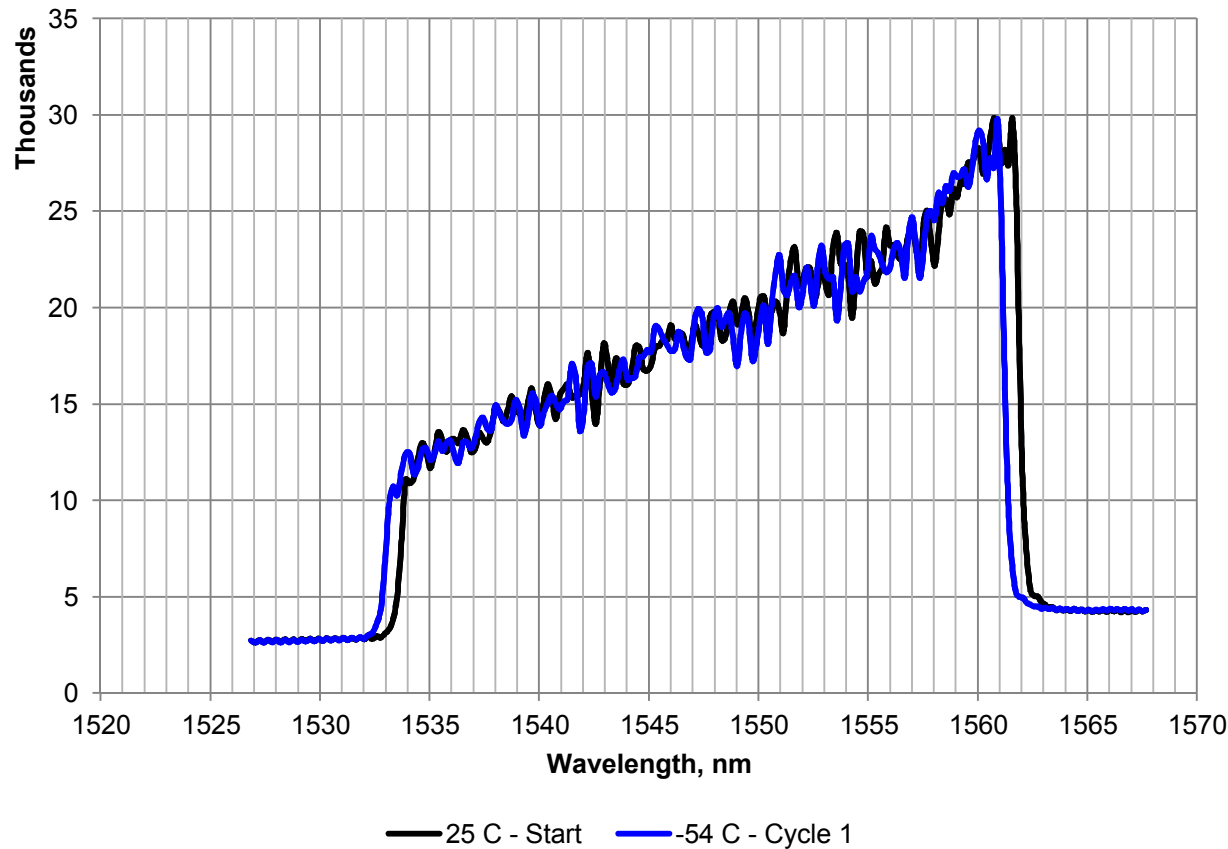
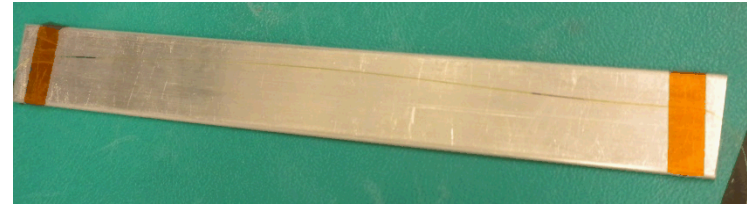
Spectral Reflectance over Different Temperatures



- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- -54 C for 120 Minutes
- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- 71 C For 120 Minutes
- Repeated 3 times
- All ramp rates 5 C/Minute

Thermally Cycled Fiber- Unmounted

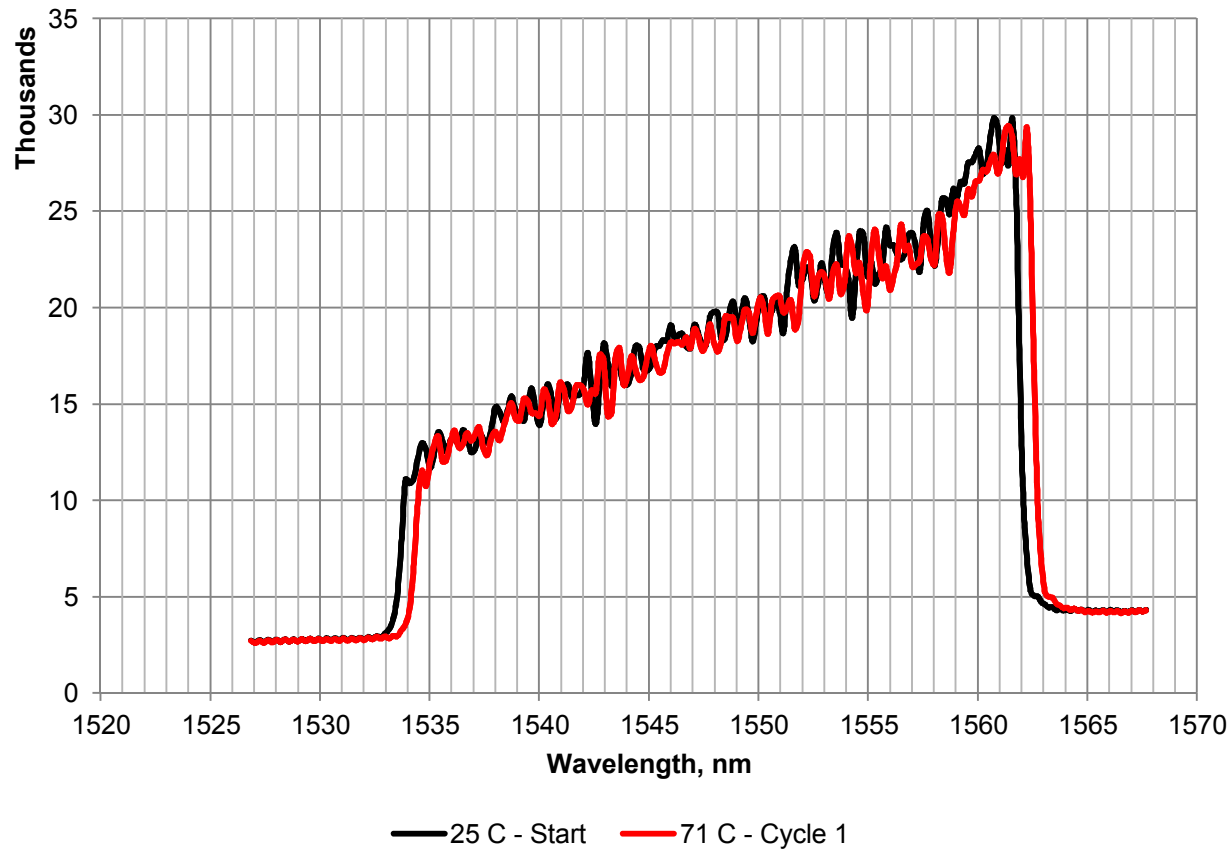
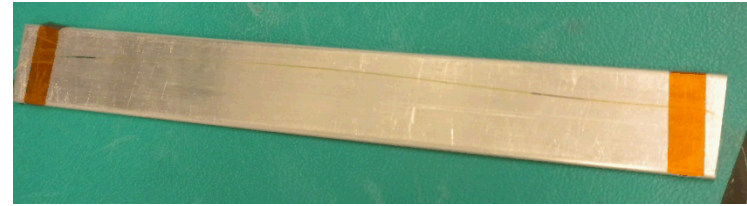
Spectral Reflectance over Different Temperatures



- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- -54 C for 120 Minutes
- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- 71 C For 120 Minutes
- Repeated 3 times
- All ramp rates 5 C/Minute

Thermally Cycled Fiber- Unmounted

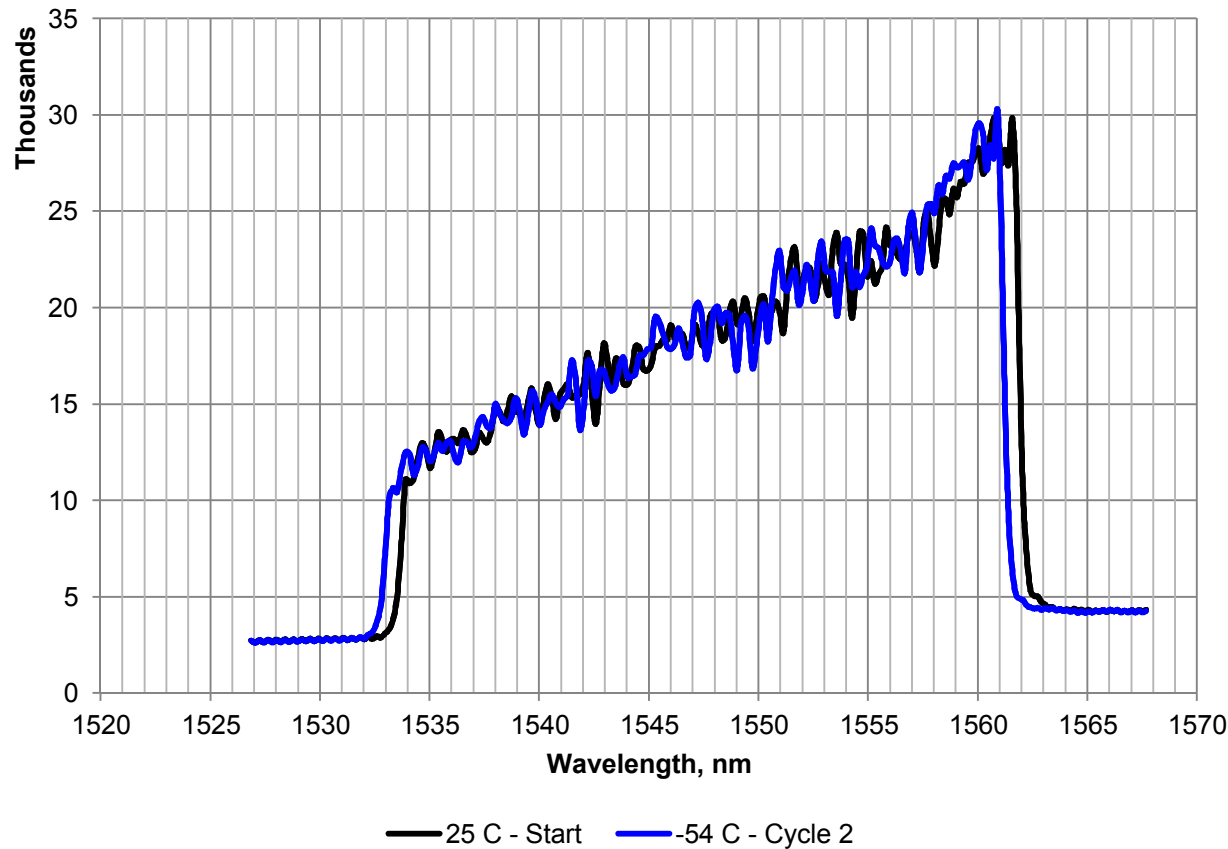
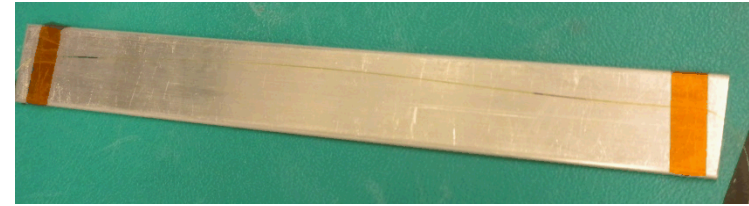
Spectral Reflectance over Different Temperatures



- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- -54 C for 120 Minutes
- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- 71 C For 120 Minutes
- Repeated 3 times
- All ramp rates 5 C/Minute

Thermally Cycled Fiber- Unmounted

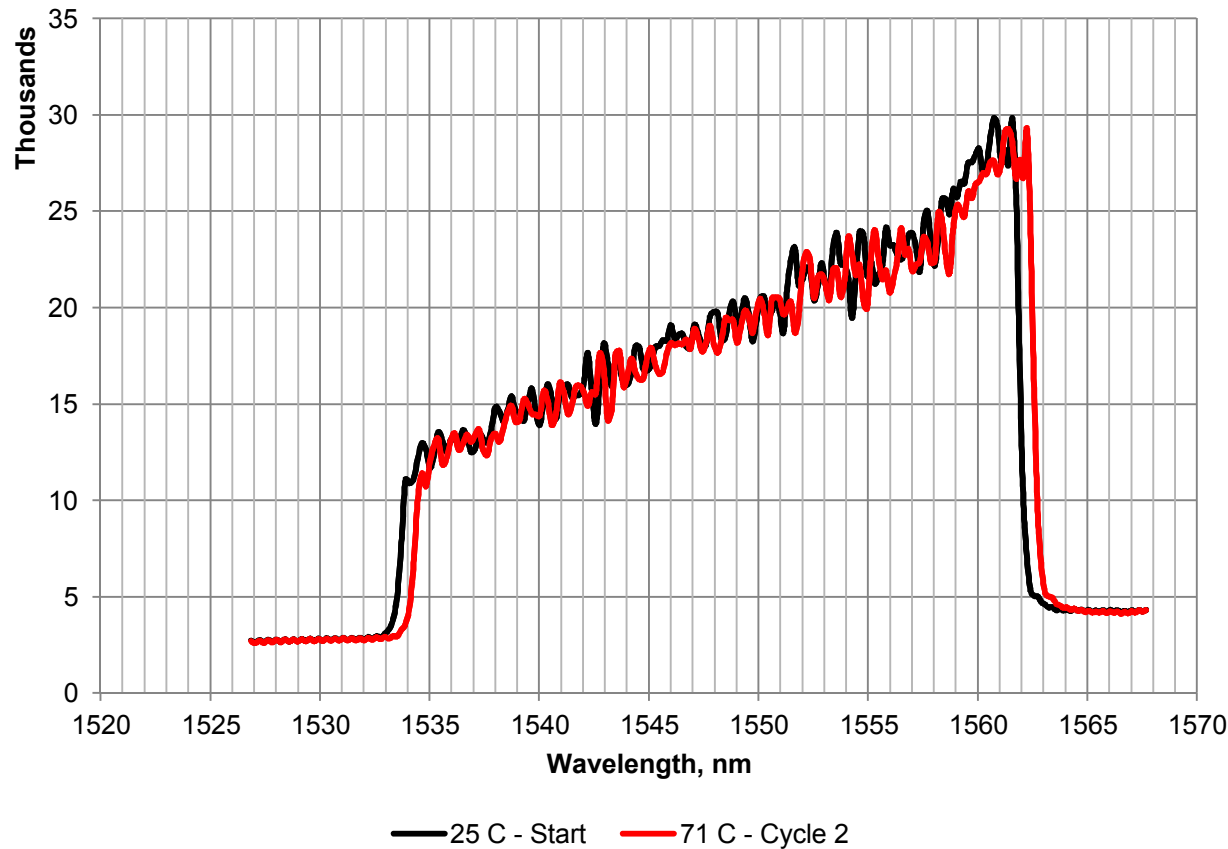
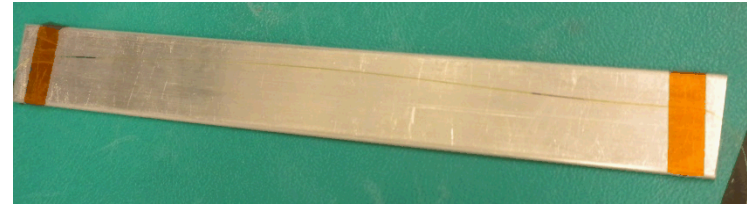
Spectral Reflectance over Different Temperatures



- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- -54 C for 120 Minutes
- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- 71 C For 120 Minutes
- Repeated 3 times
- All ramp rates 5 C/Minute

Thermally Cycled Fiber- Unmounted

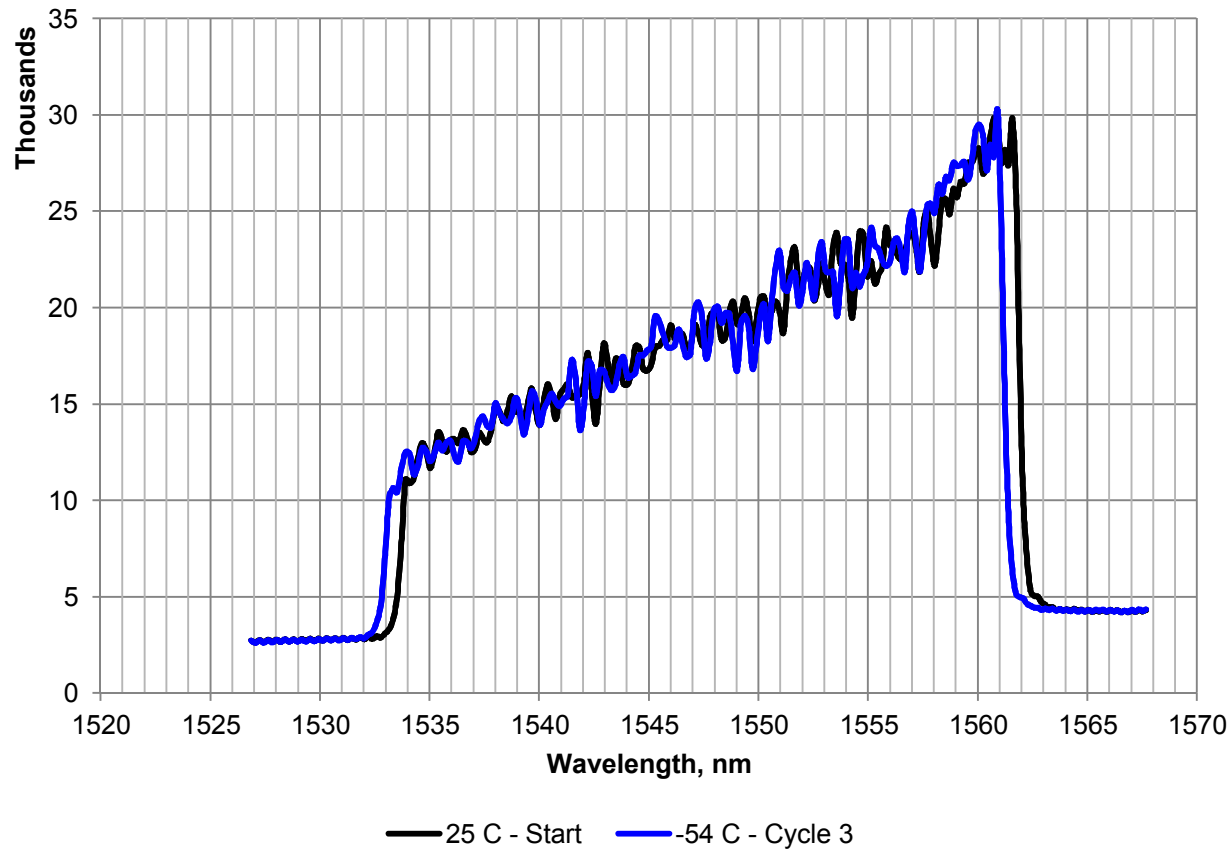
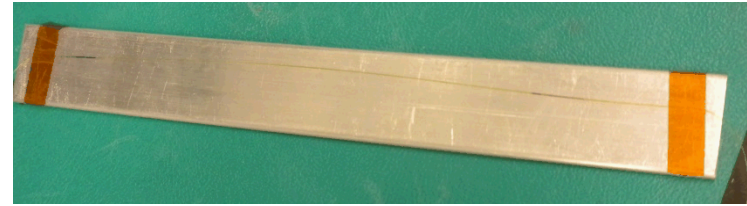
Spectral Reflectance over Different Temperatures



- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- -54 C for 120 Minutes
- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- 71 C For 120 Minutes
- Repeated 3 times
- All ramp rates 5 C/Minute

Thermally Cycled Fiber- Unmounted

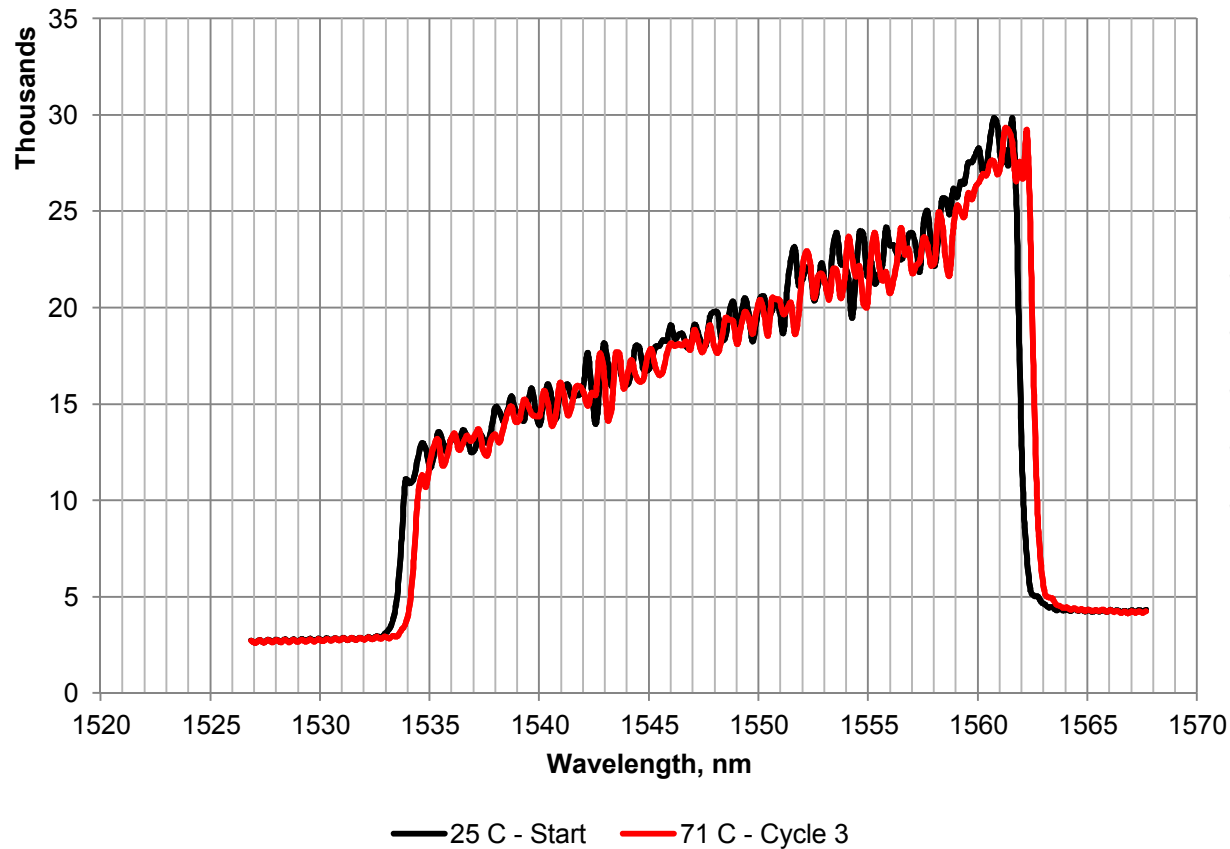
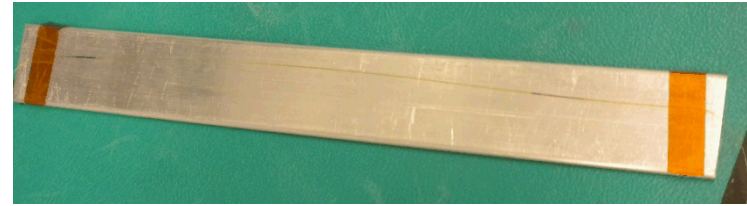
Spectral Reflectance over Different Temperatures



- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- -54 C for 120 Minutes
- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- 71 C For 120 Minutes
- Repeated 3 times
- All ramp rates 5 C/Minute

Thermally Cycled Fiber- Unmounted

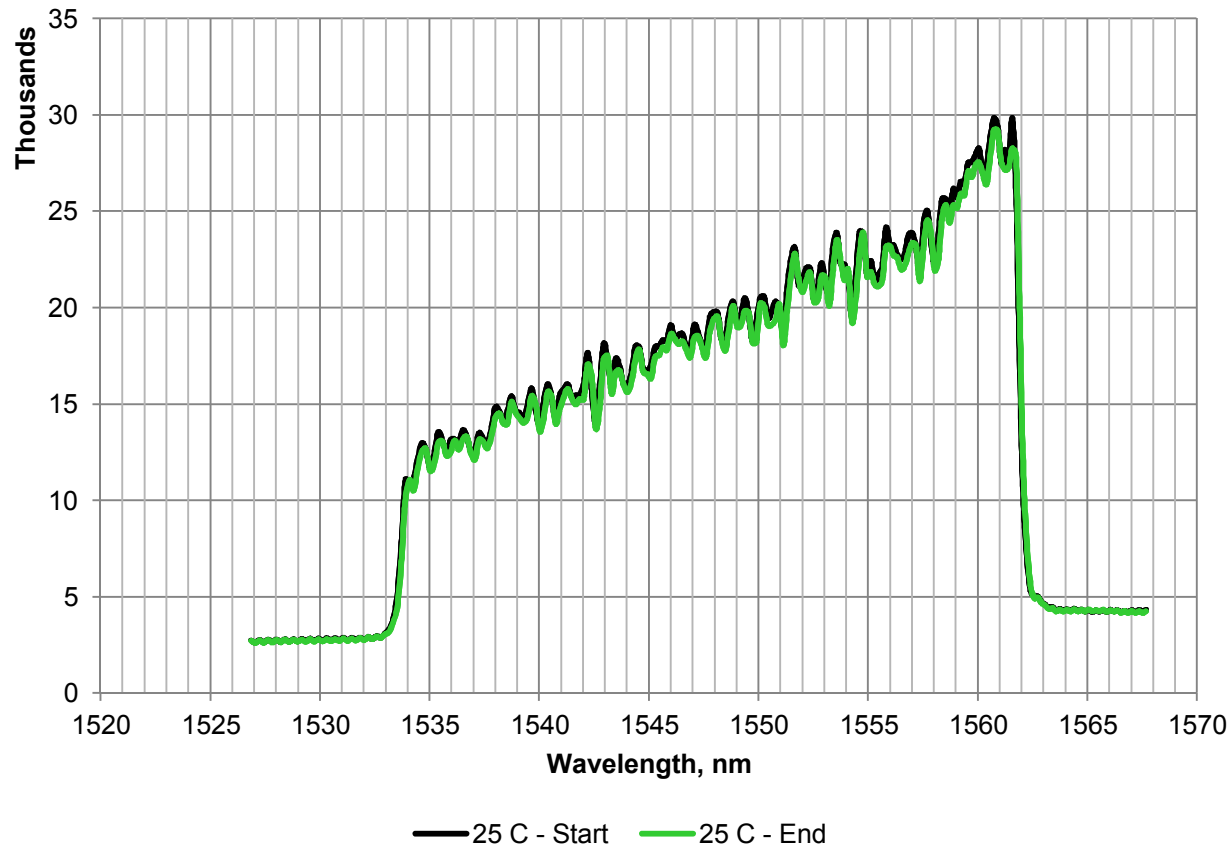
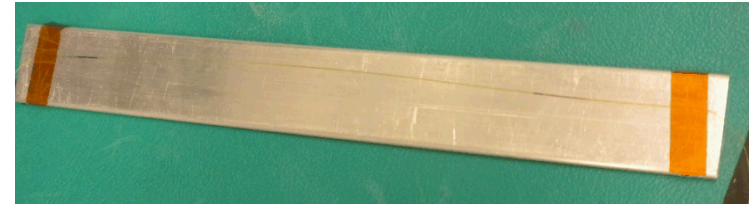
Spectral Reflectance over Different Temperatures



- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- -54 C for 120 Minutes
- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- 71 C For 120 Minutes
- Repeated 3 times
- All ramp rates 5 C/Minute

Thermally Cycled Fiber- Unmounted

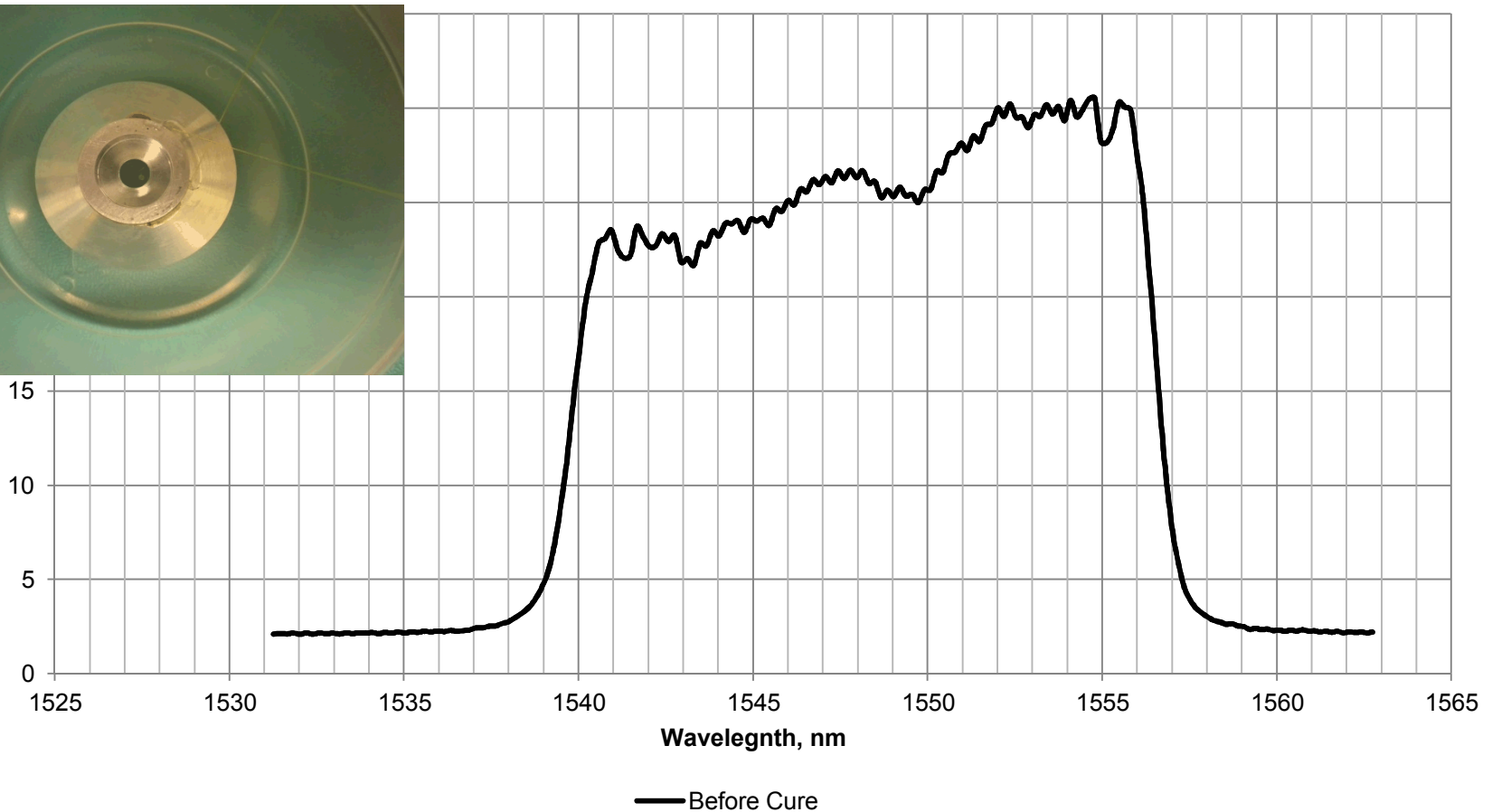
Spectral Reflectance over Different Temperatures



- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- -54 C for 120 Minutes
- 25 C for 20 Minutes
- 71 C For 120 Minutes
- Repeated 3 times
- All ramp rates 5 C/Minute

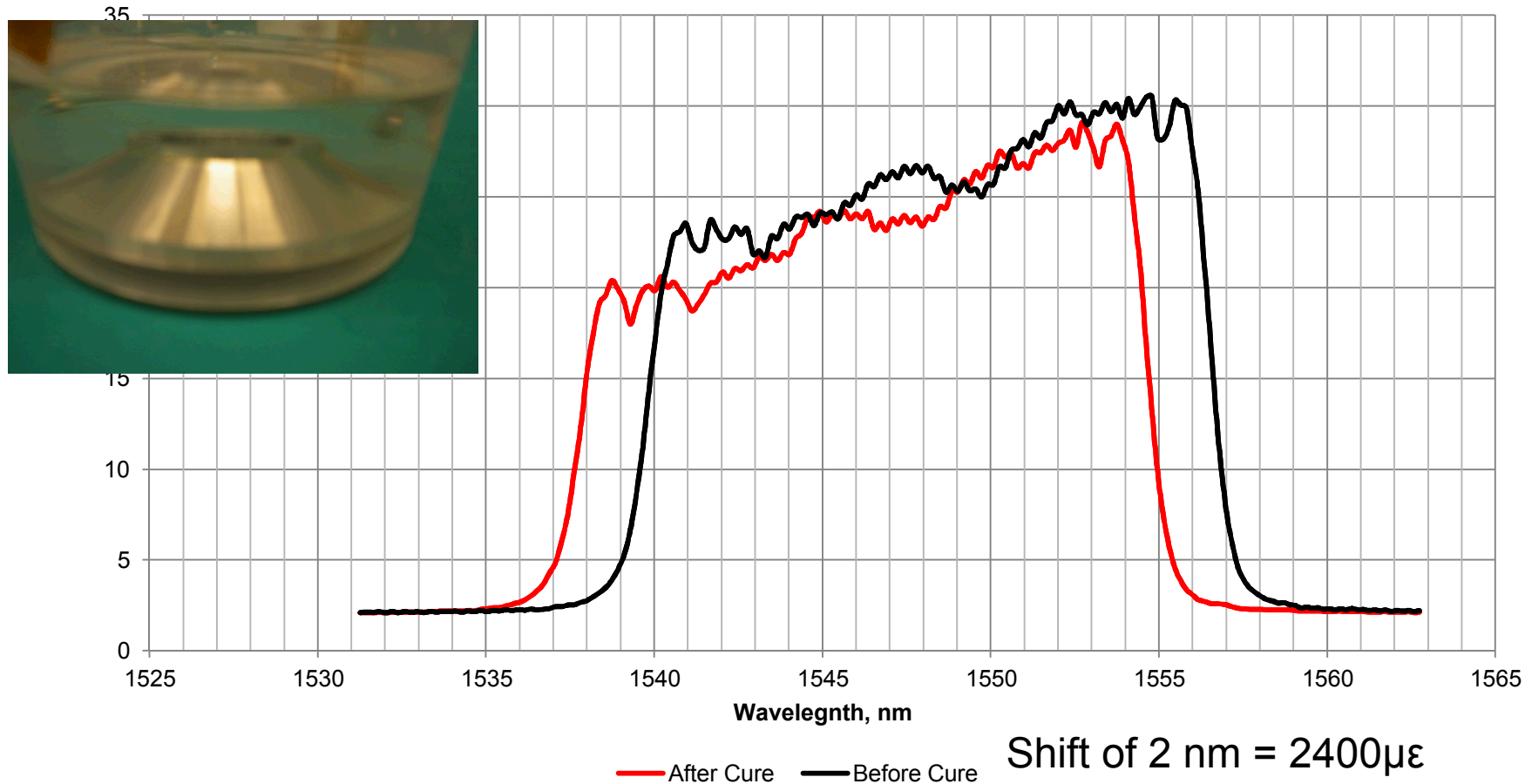
Chirped Fiber Mounted on Cone

Curing Process



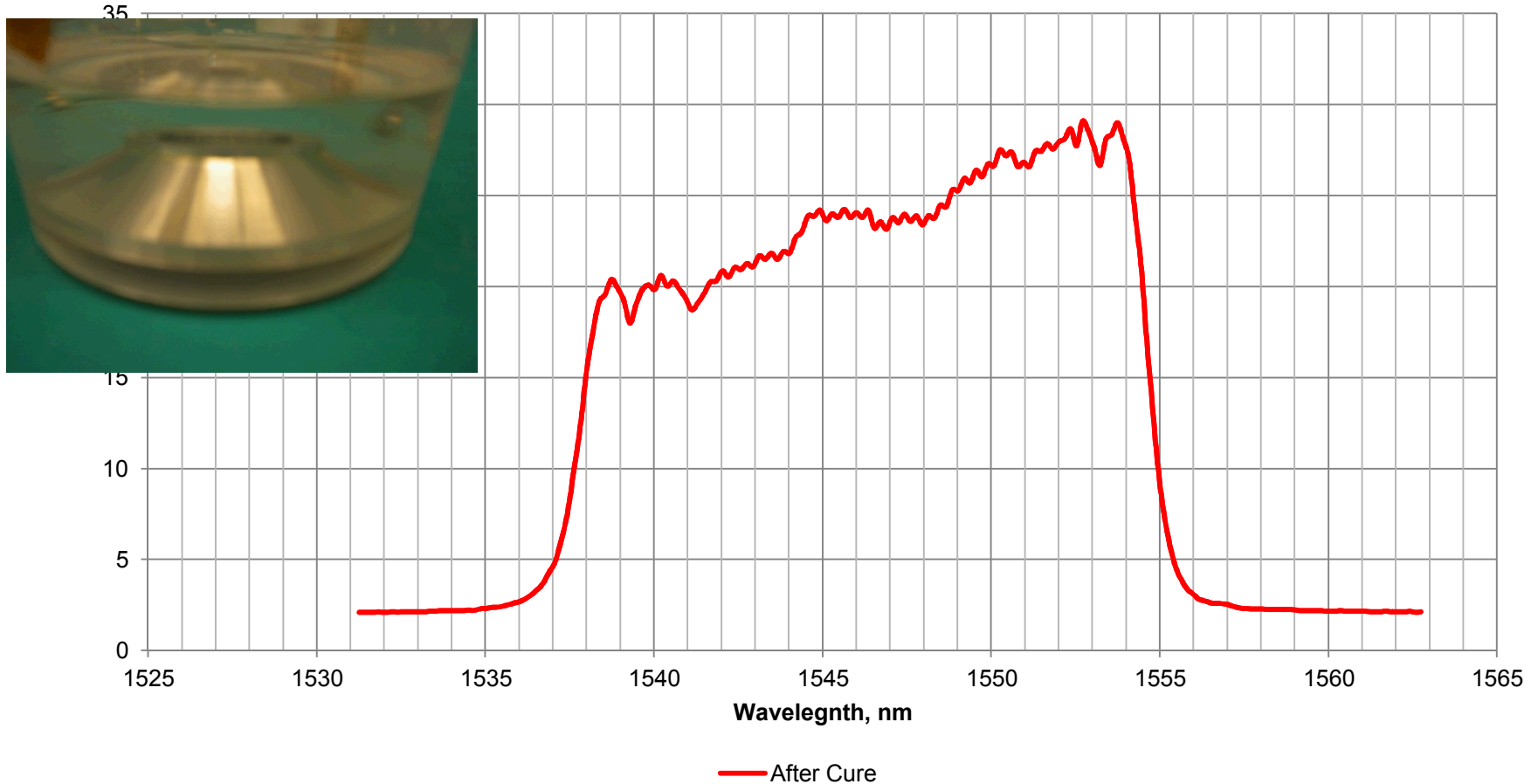
Chirped Fiber Mounted on Cone

Curing Process



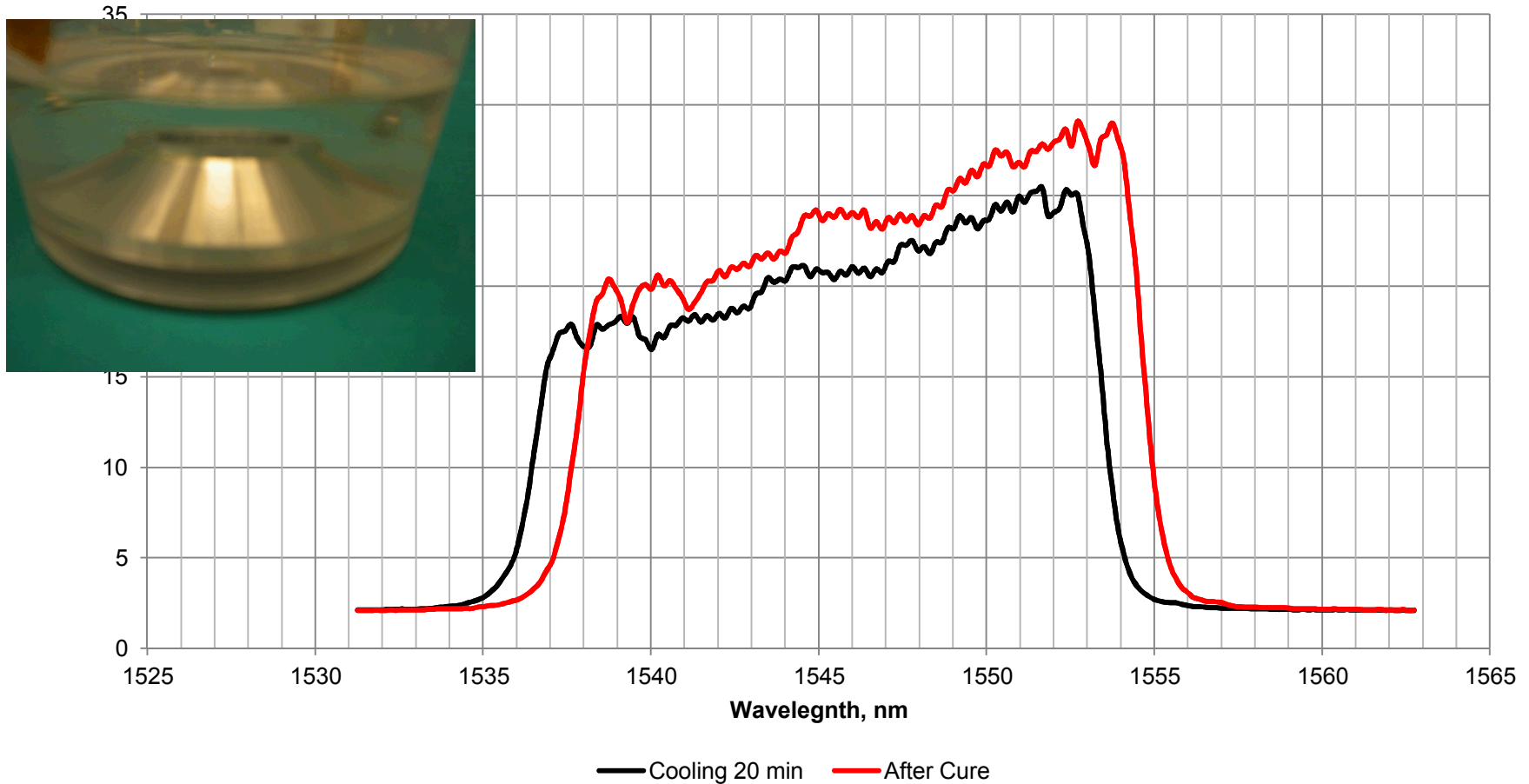
Chirped Fiber Mounted on Cone

Cooling From Room Temperature to -54 C



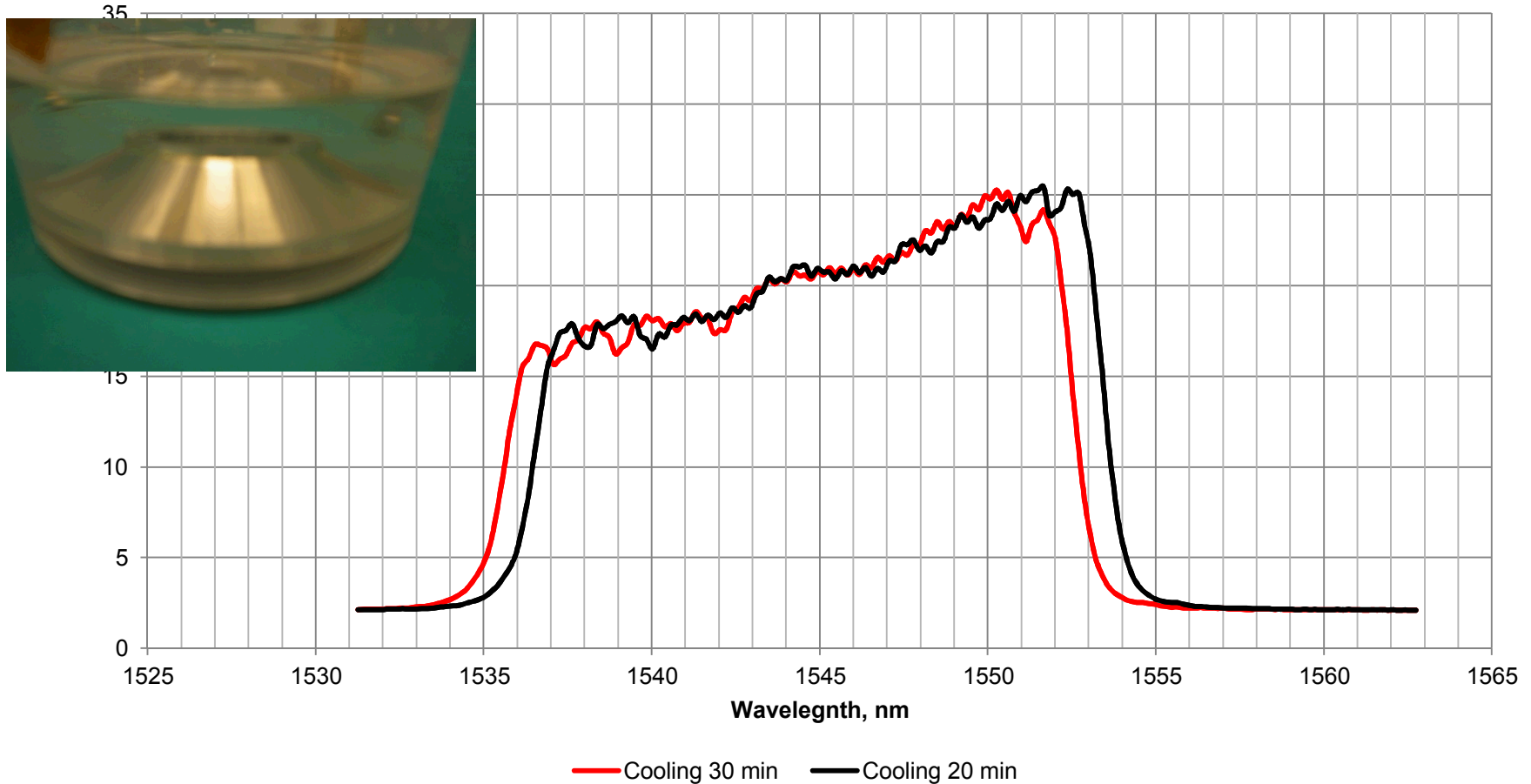
Chirped Fiber Mounted on Cone

Cooling From Room Temperature to -54 C



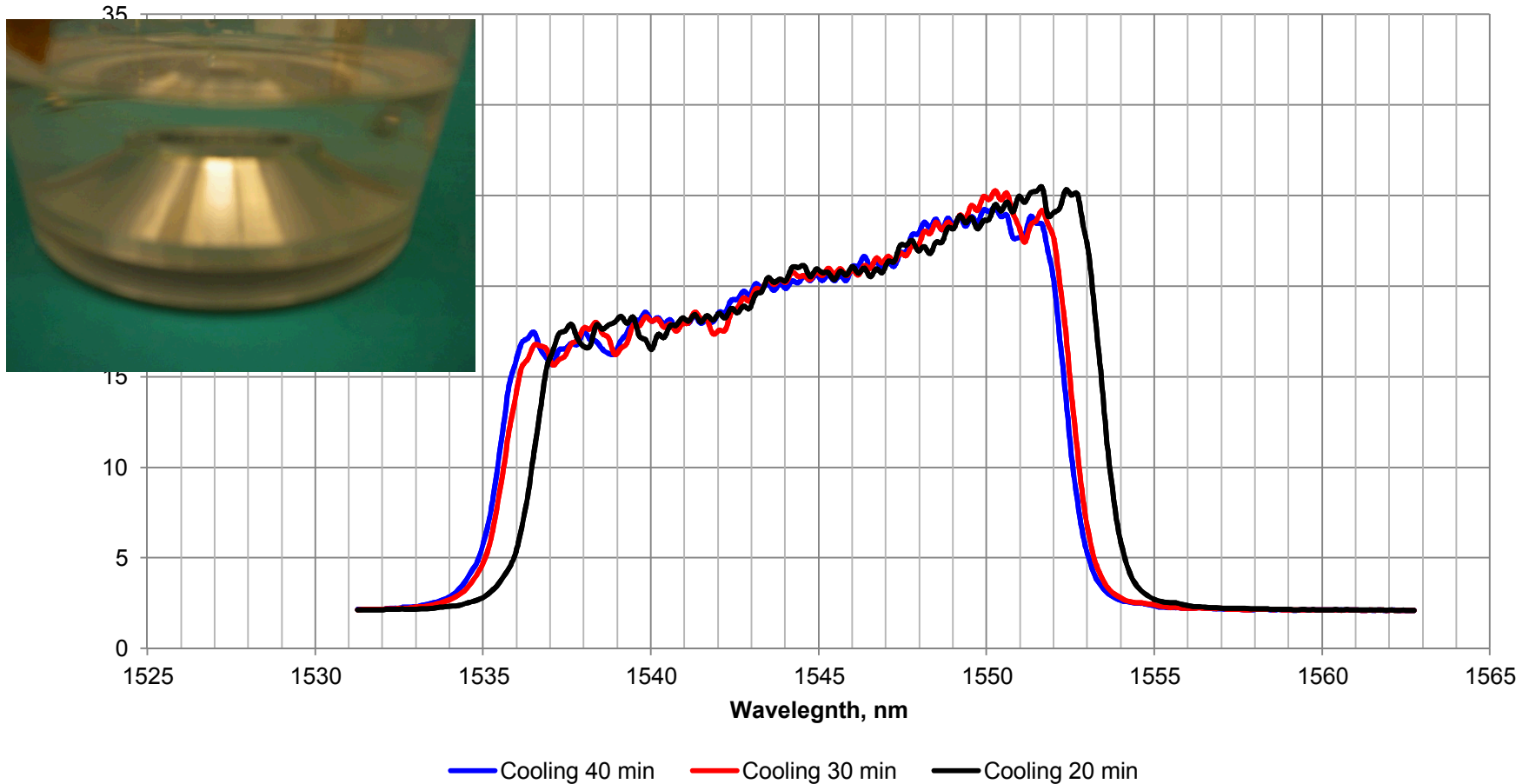
Chirped Fiber Mounted on Cone

Cooling From Room Temperature to -54 C



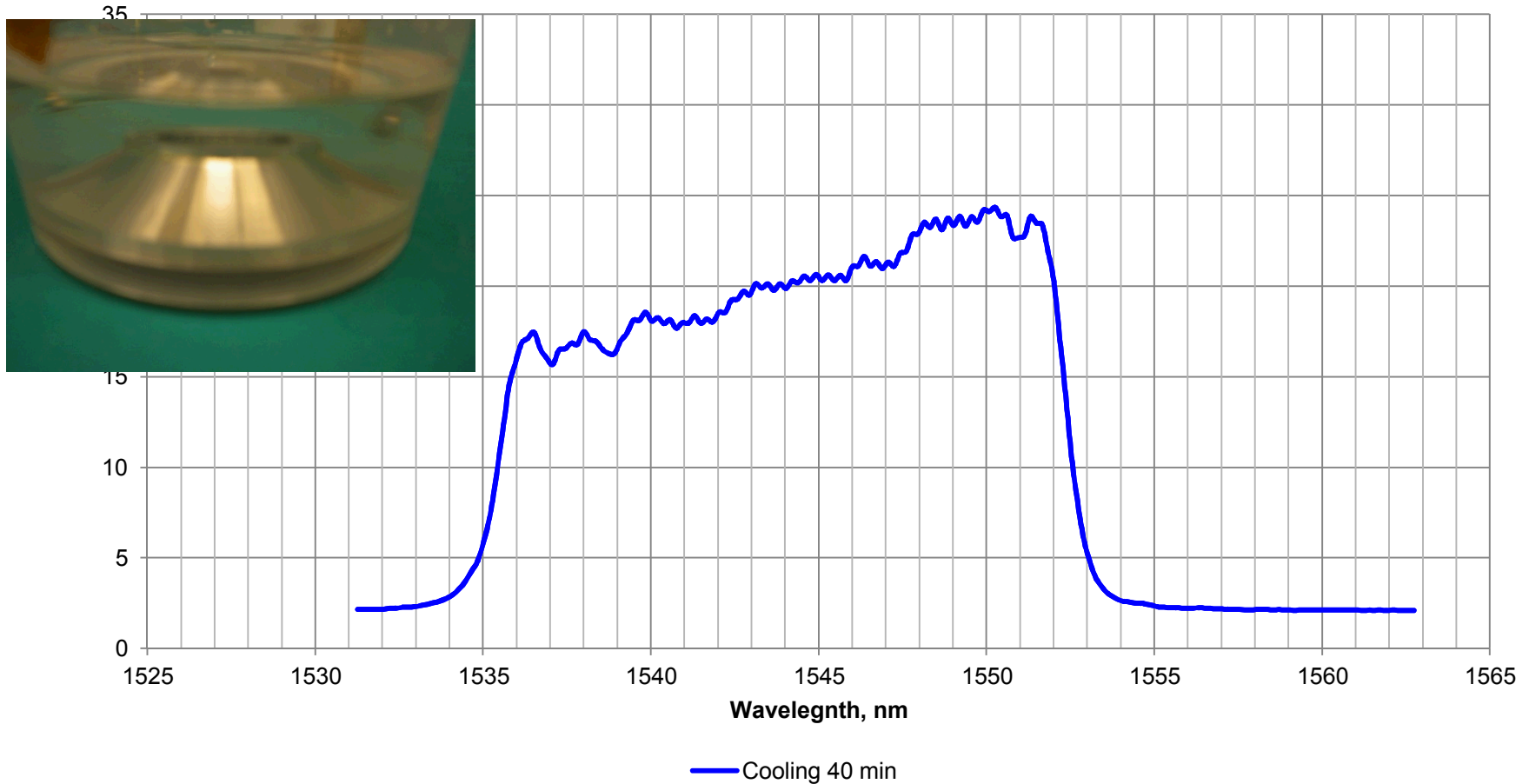
Chirped Fiber Mounted on Cone

Cooling From Room Temperature to -54 C



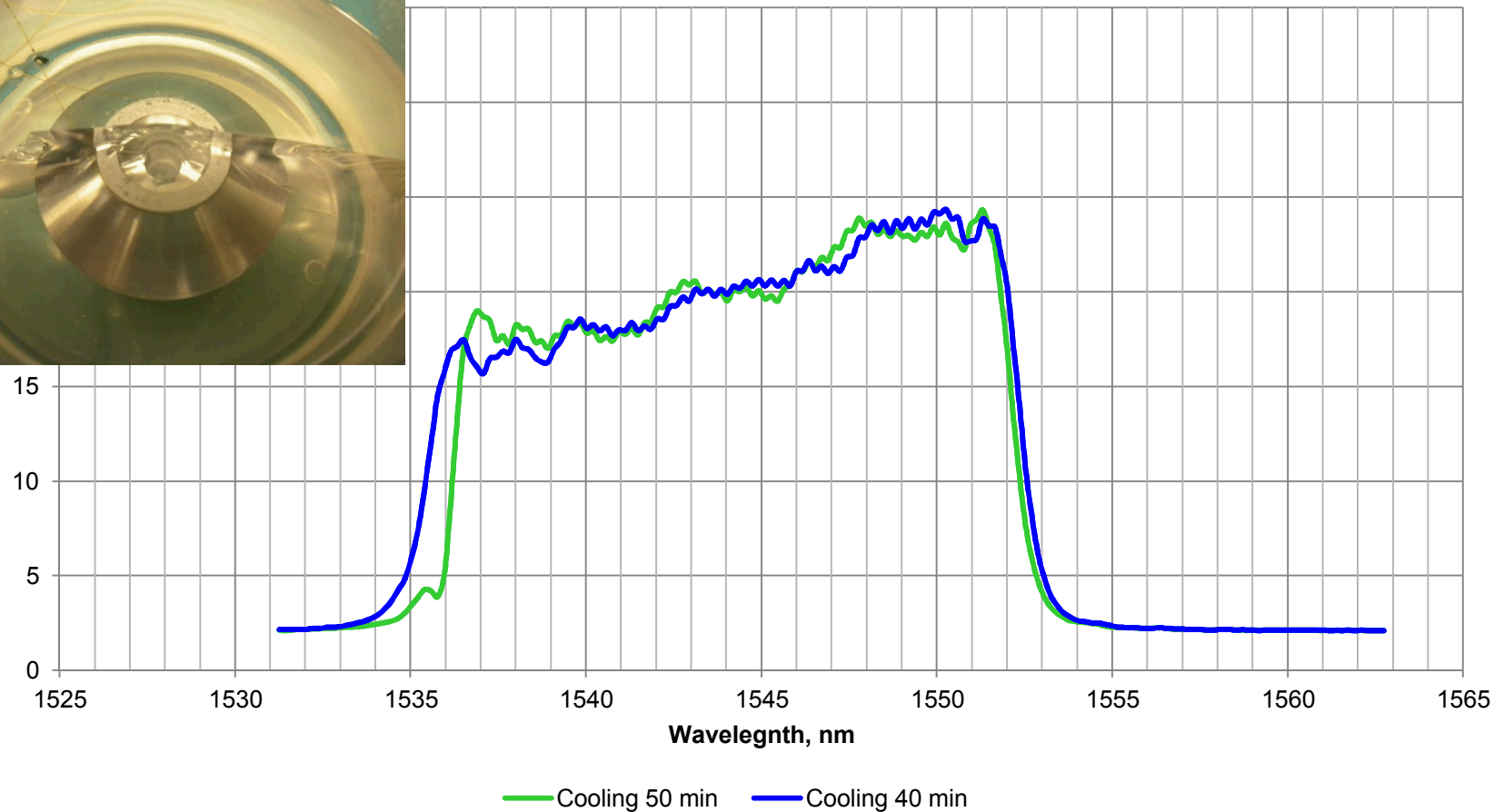
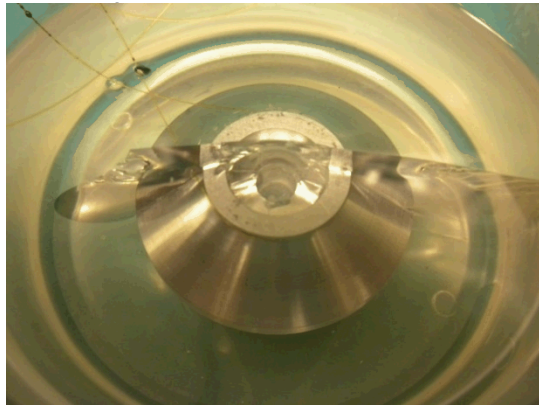
Chirped Fiber Mounted on Cone

Cooling From Room Temperature to -54 C



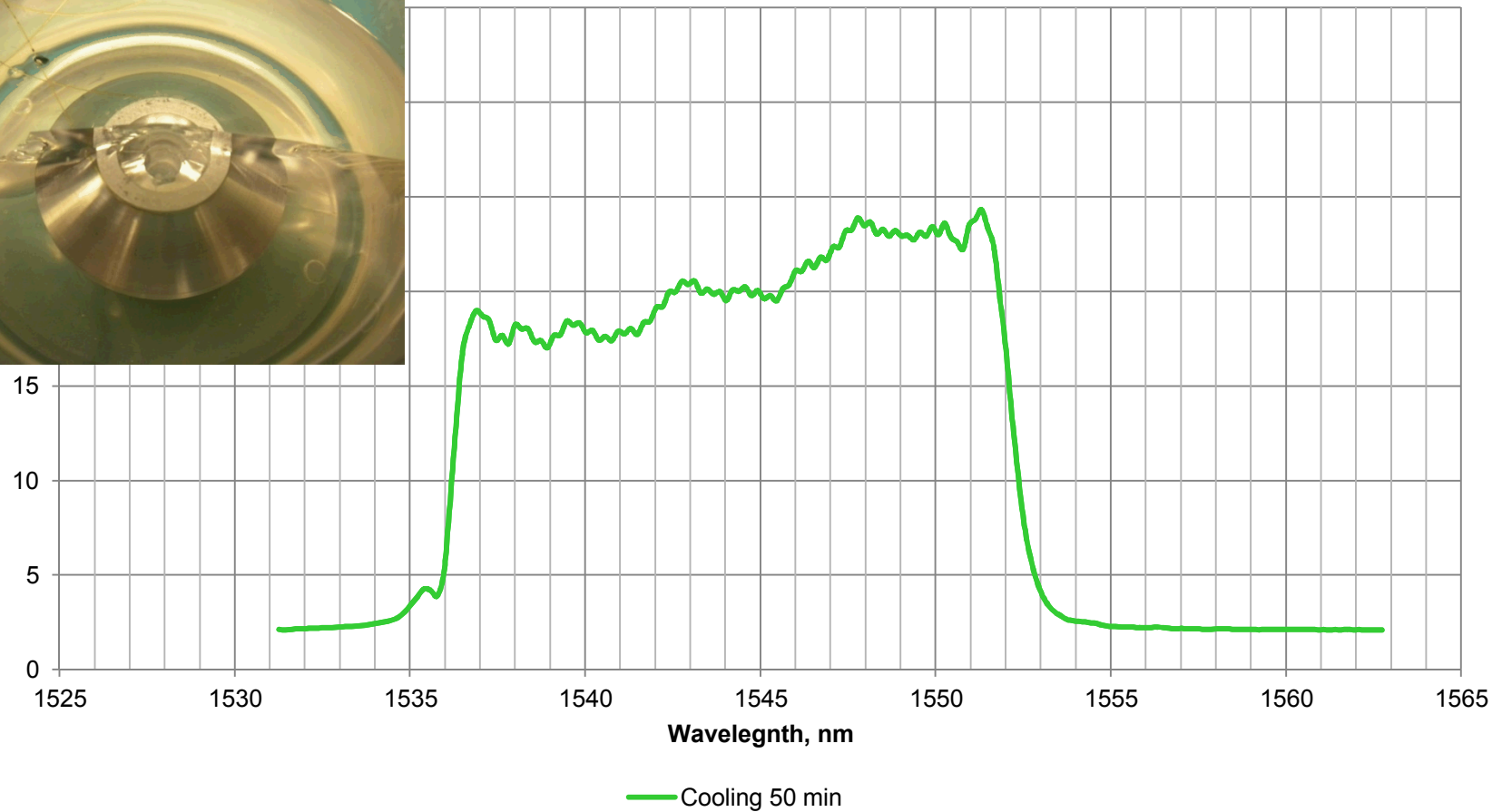
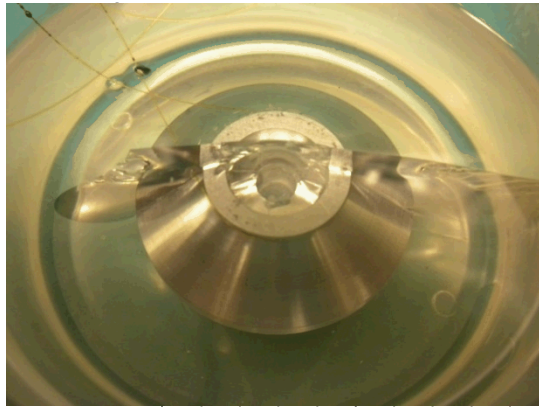
Chirped Fiber Mounted on Cone

Cooling From Room Temperature to -54 C



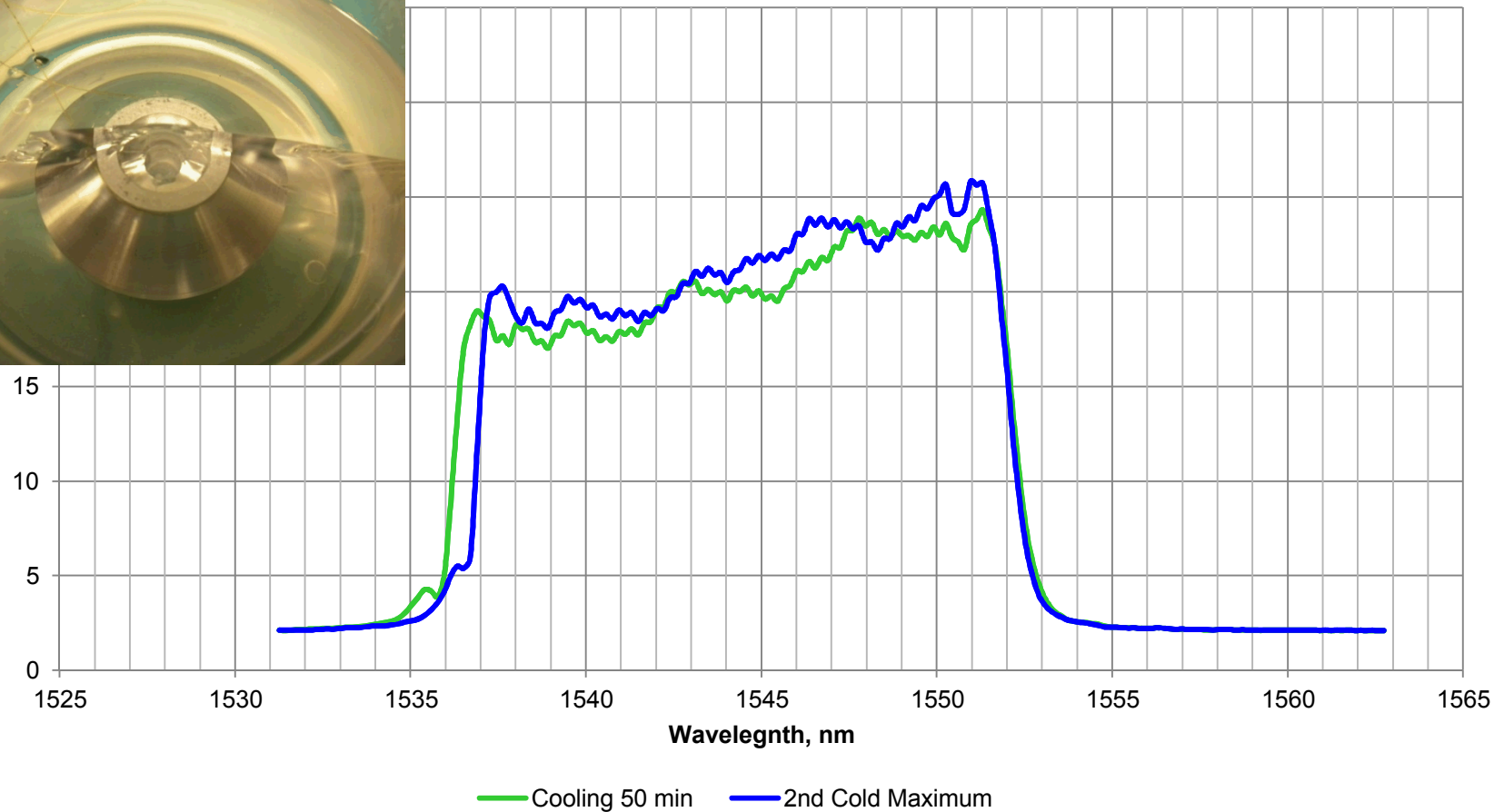
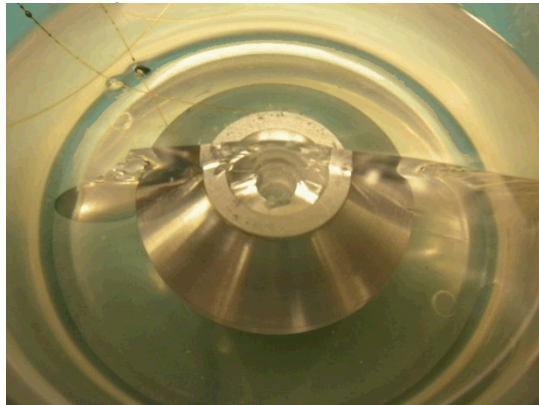
Chirped Fiber Mounted on Cone

Repetitive Cooling



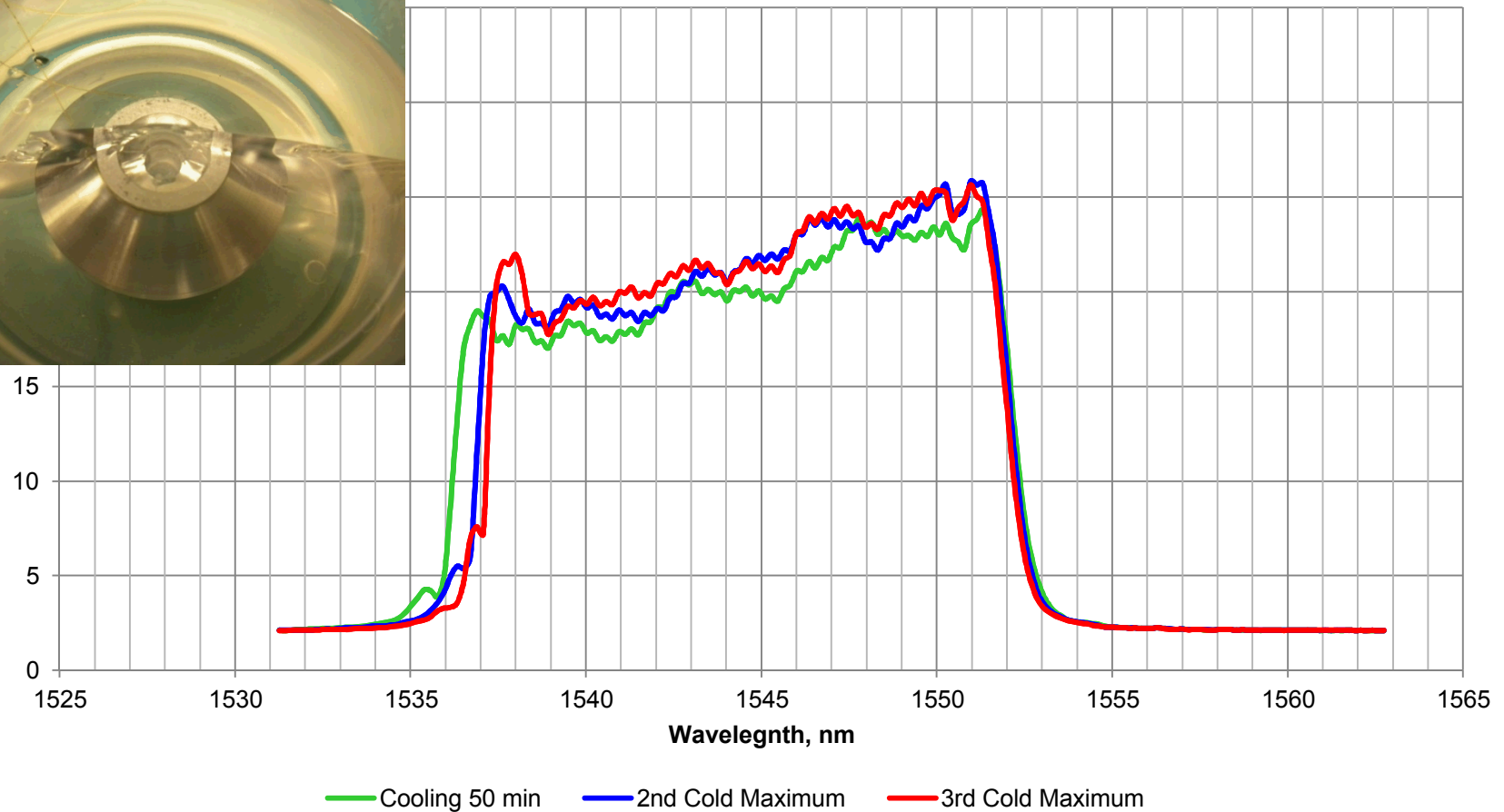
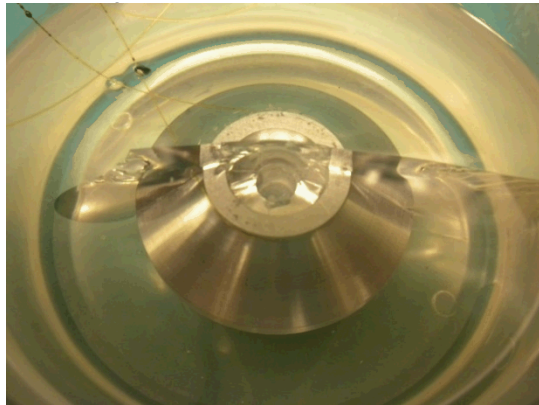
Chirped Fiber Mounted on Cone

Repetitive Cooling



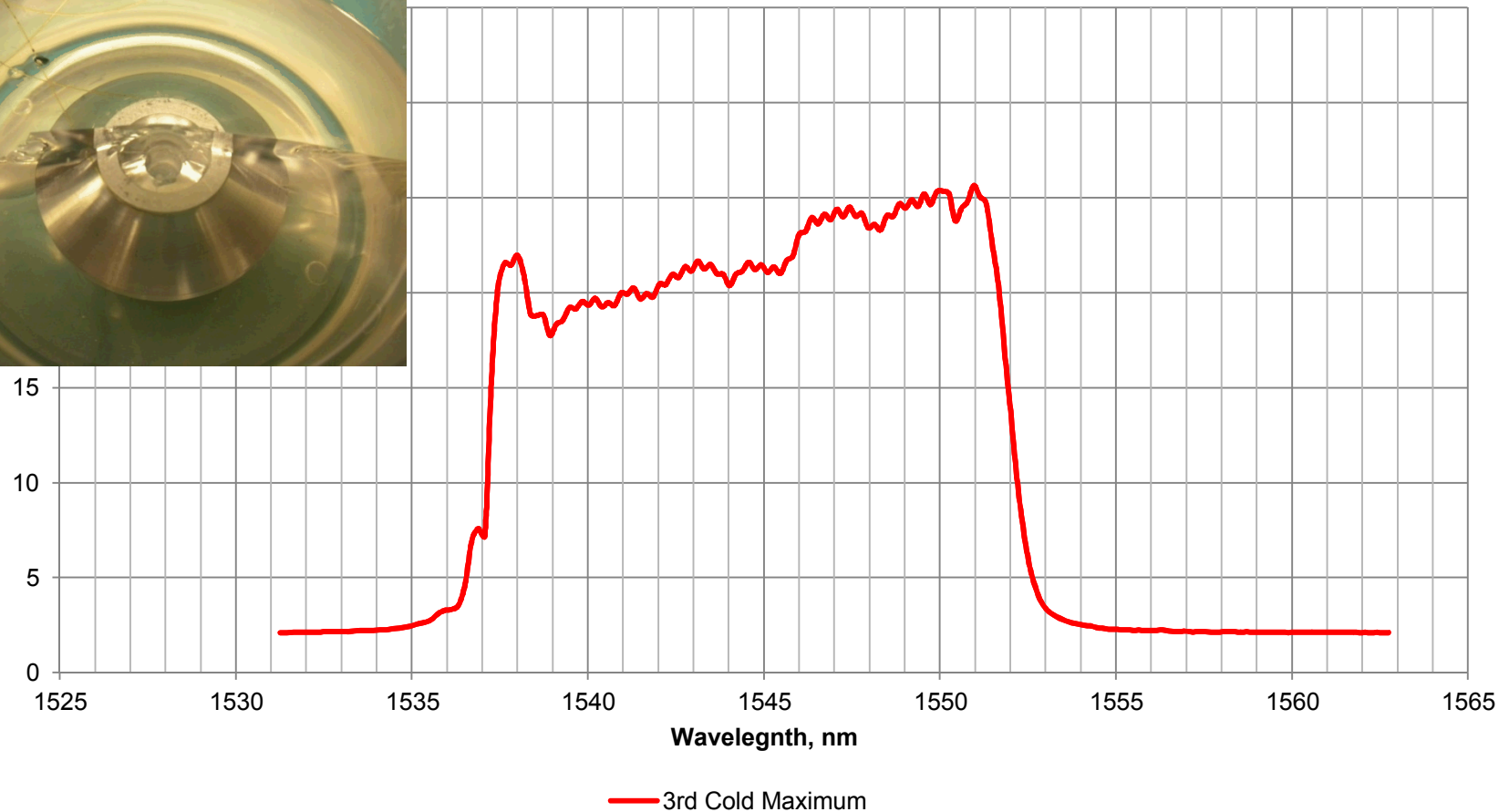
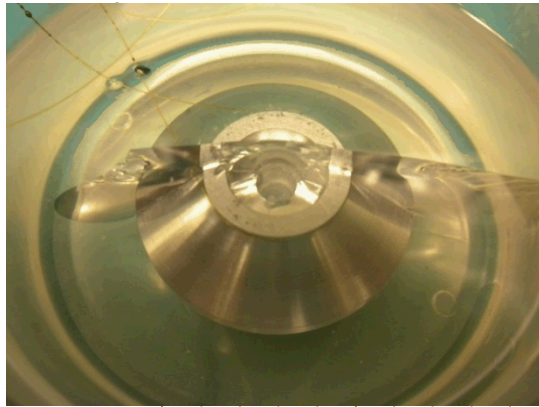
Chirped Fiber Mounted on Cone

Repetitive Cooling



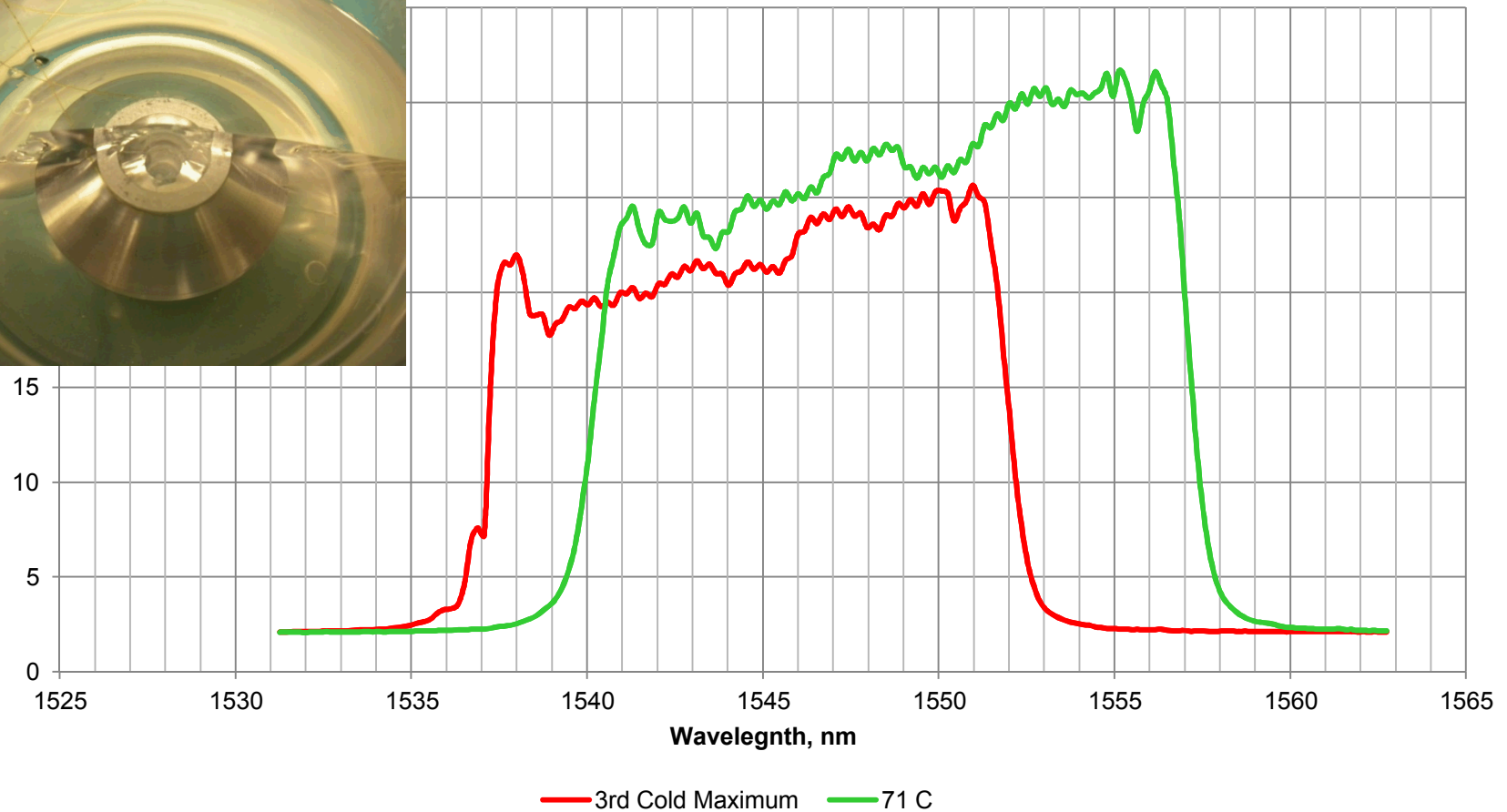
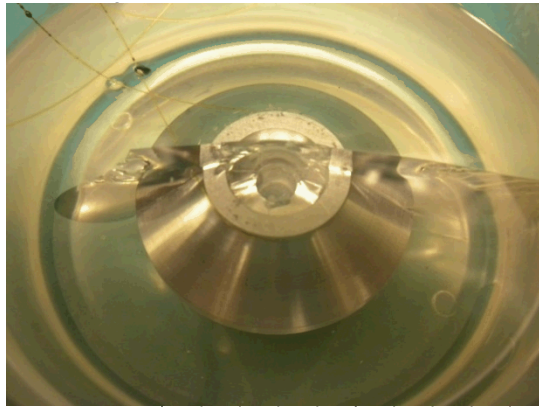
Chirped Fiber Mounted on Cone

Final Cycle



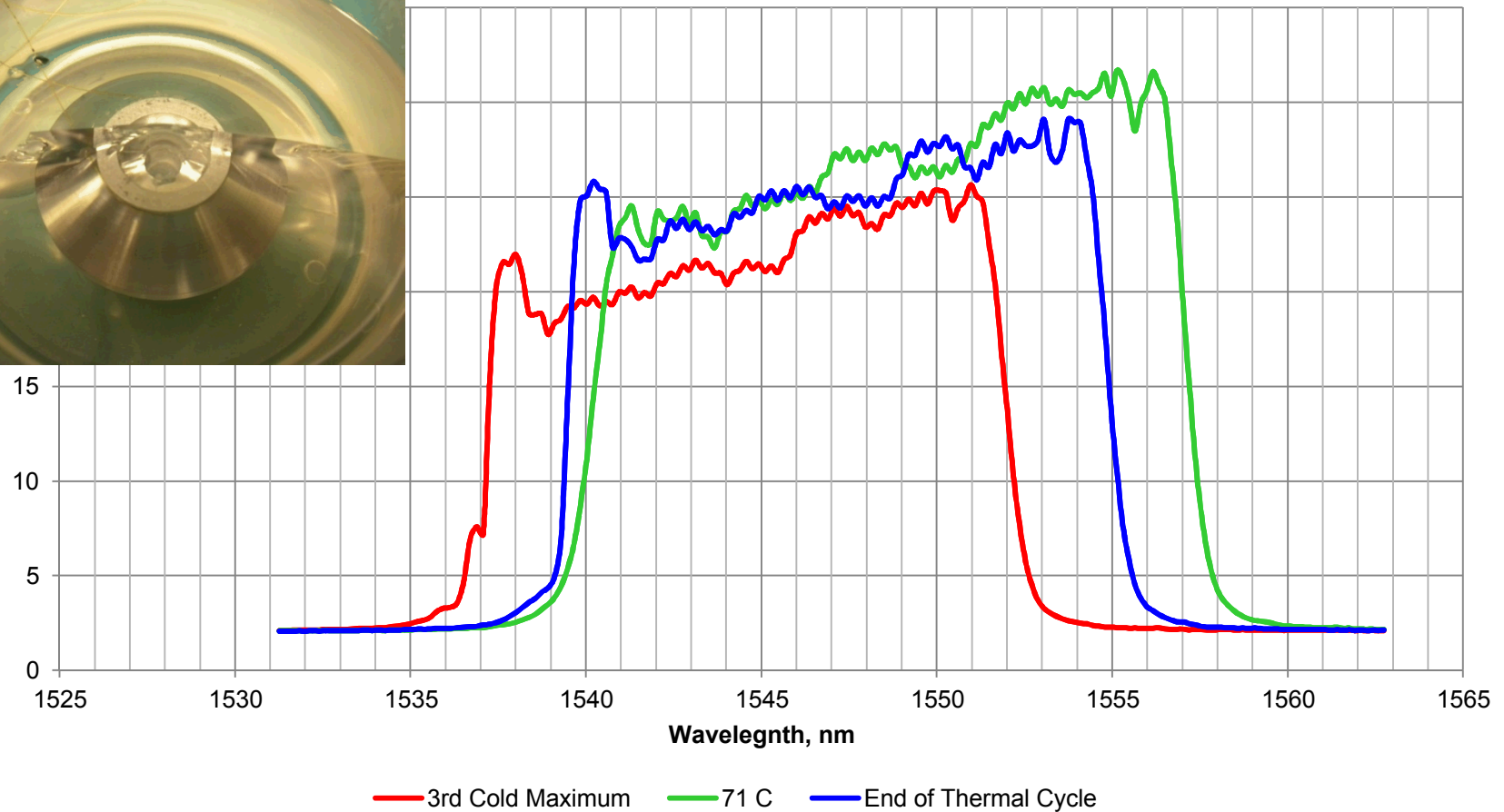
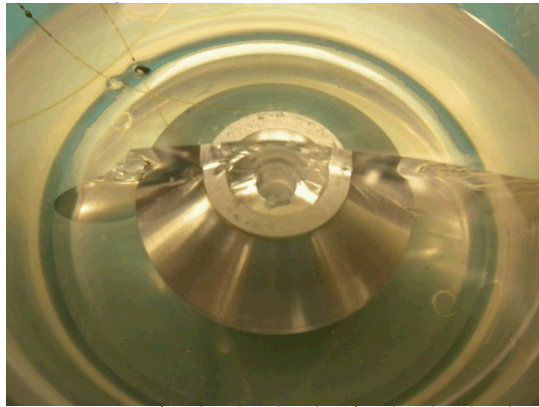
Chirped Fiber Mounted on Cone

Final Cycle



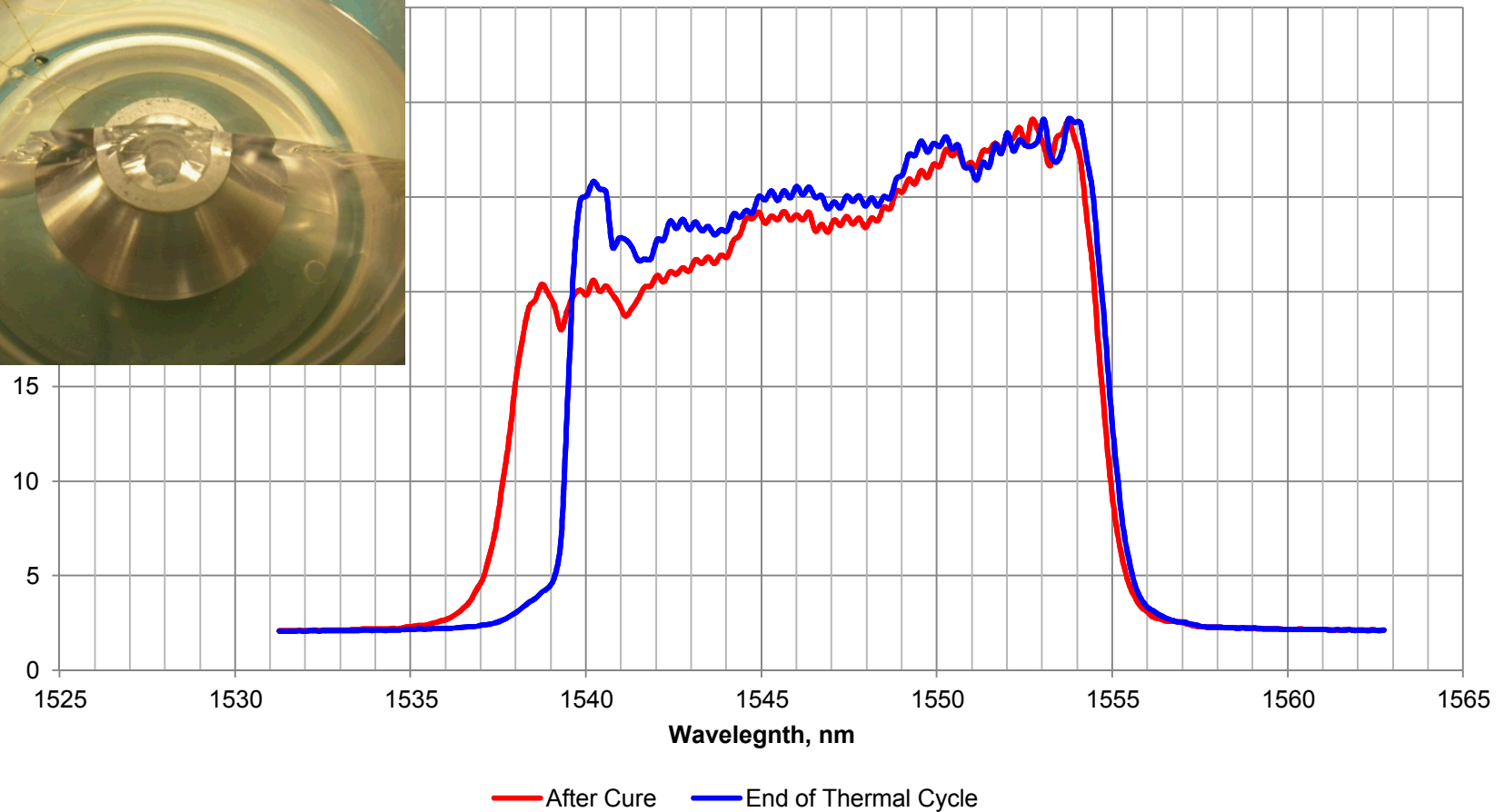
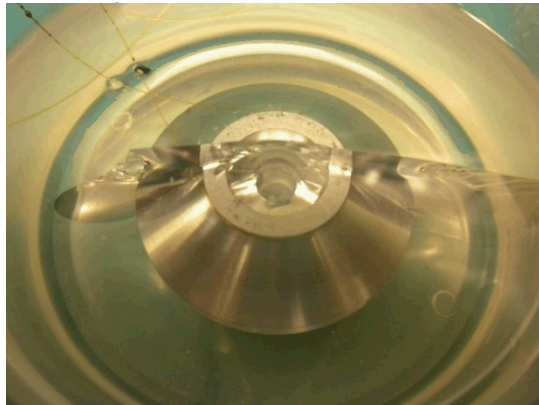
Chirped Fiber Mounted on Cone

Final Cycle



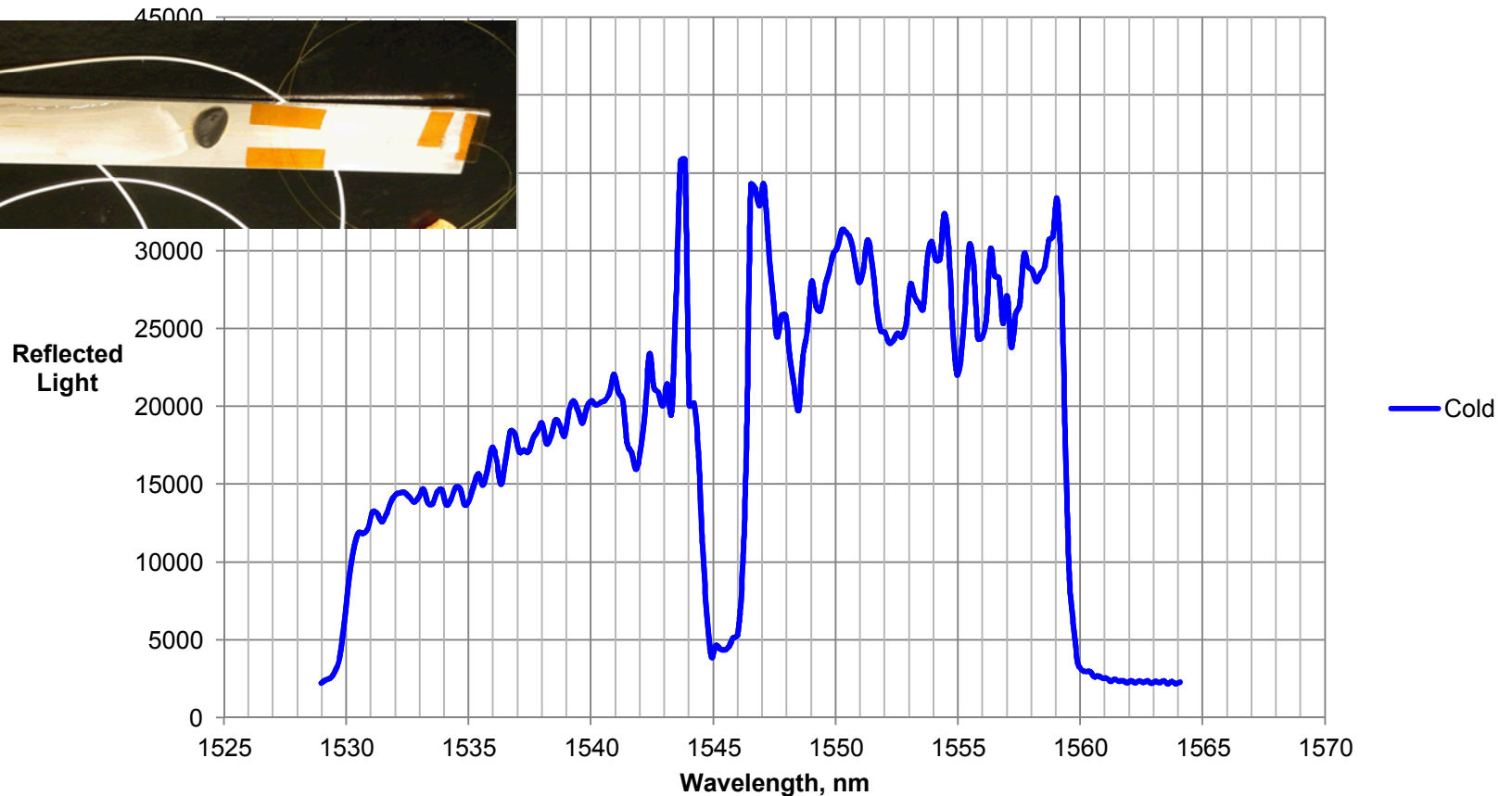
Chirped Fiber Mounted on Cone

Chirped Fiber Mounted on a Cone



Effects of Thermal Cycling

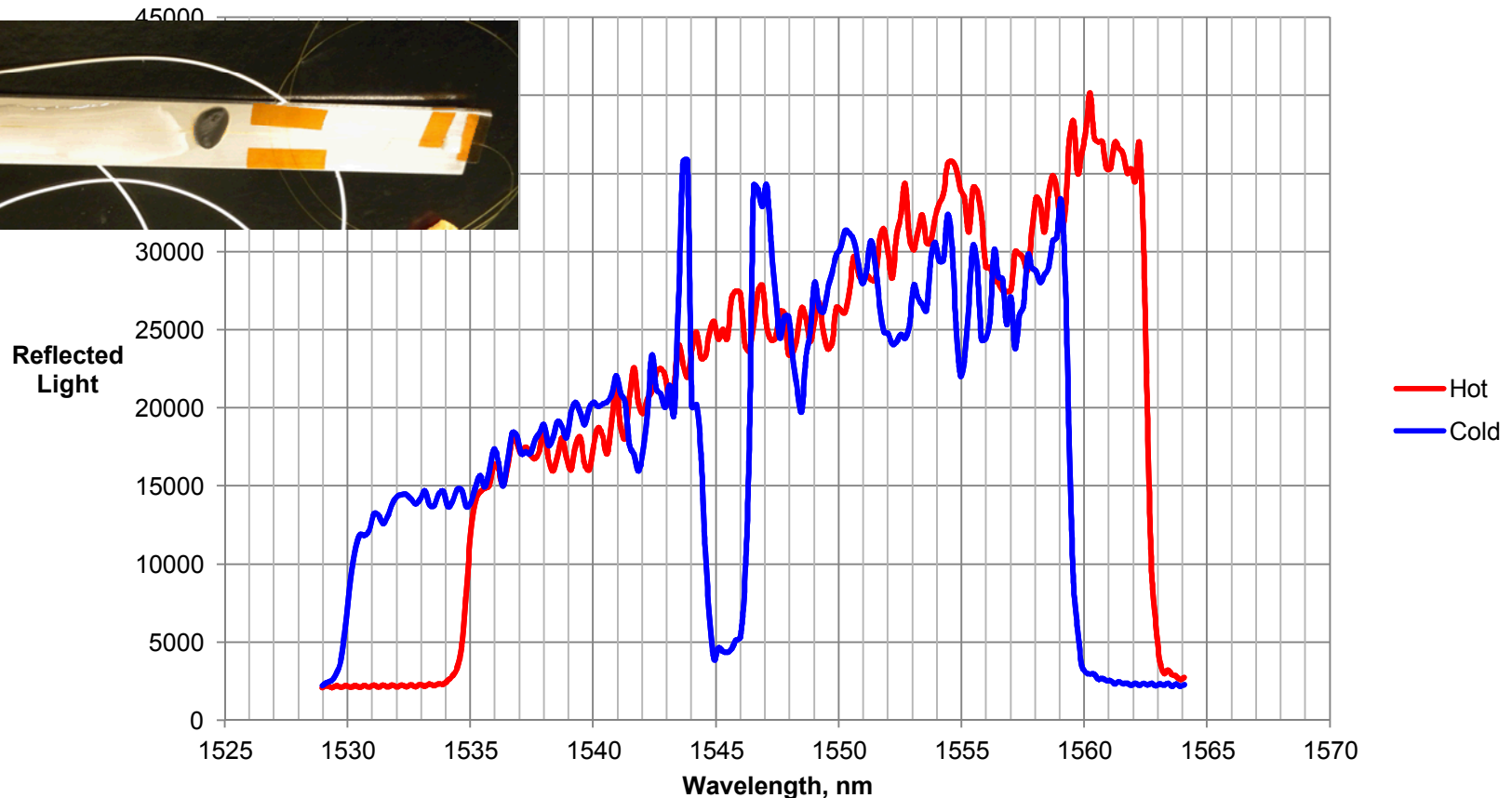
Thermal Cycle - Fiber Response -54 C



Shift of 2 nm = 2400 $\mu\epsilon$

Effects of Thermal Cycling

Thermal Cycle - Fiber Response -54 C

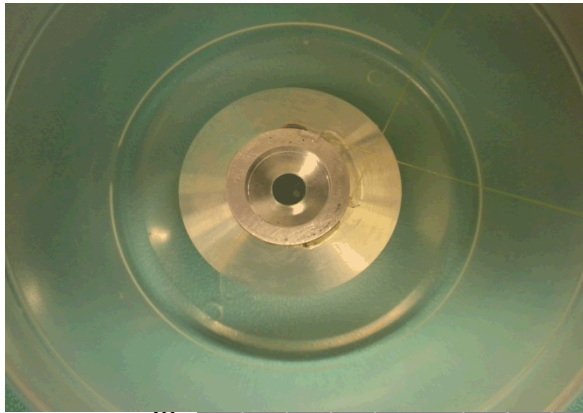


Shift of 3 nm = 3600 $\mu\epsilon$
Exposed Fiber

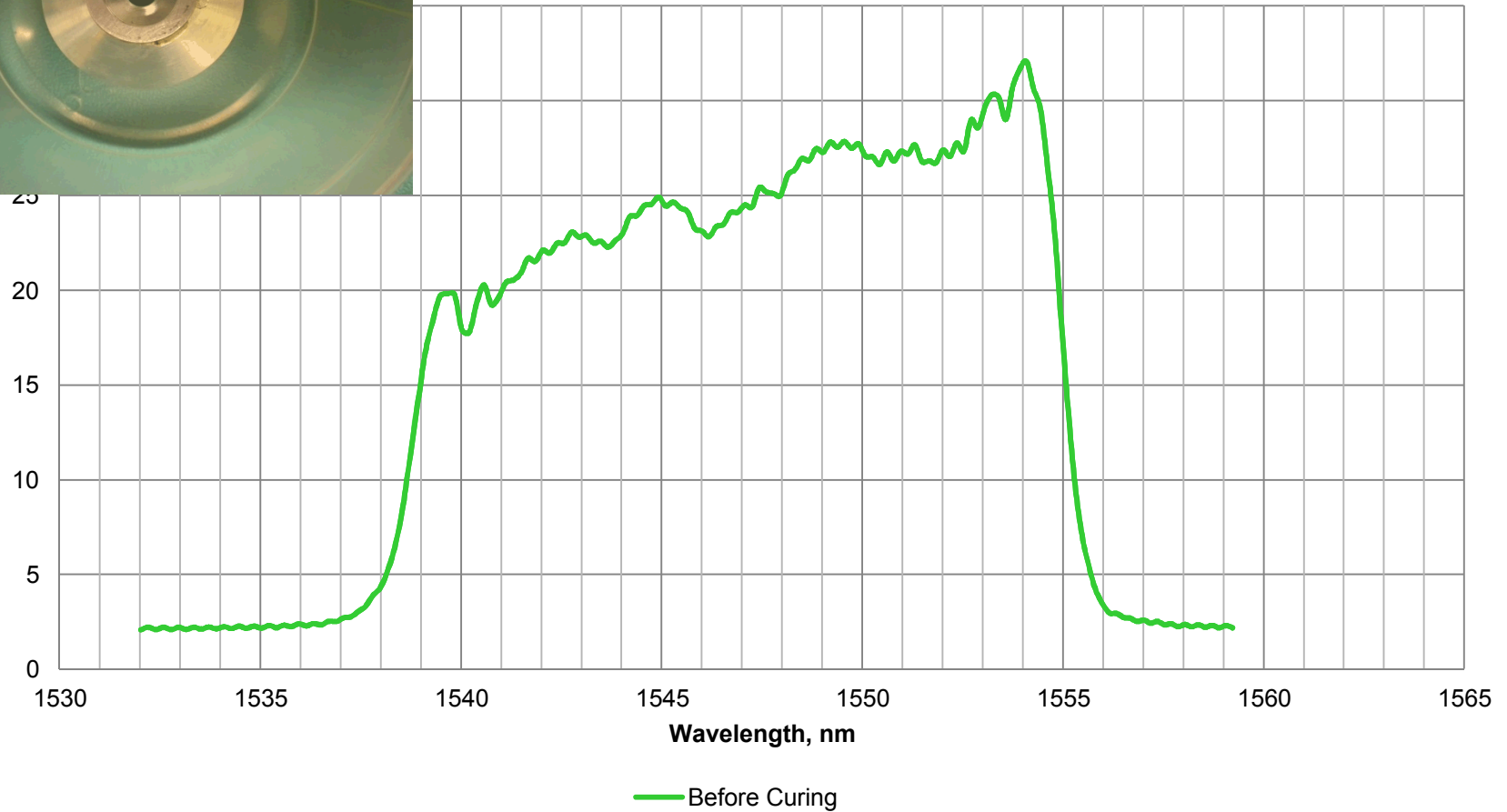
Shift of 5 nm = 6000 $\mu\epsilon$
Bonded Fiber

Shift of 2 nm = 2400 $\mu\epsilon$
Difference do to Epoxy

GMB Filled Cone



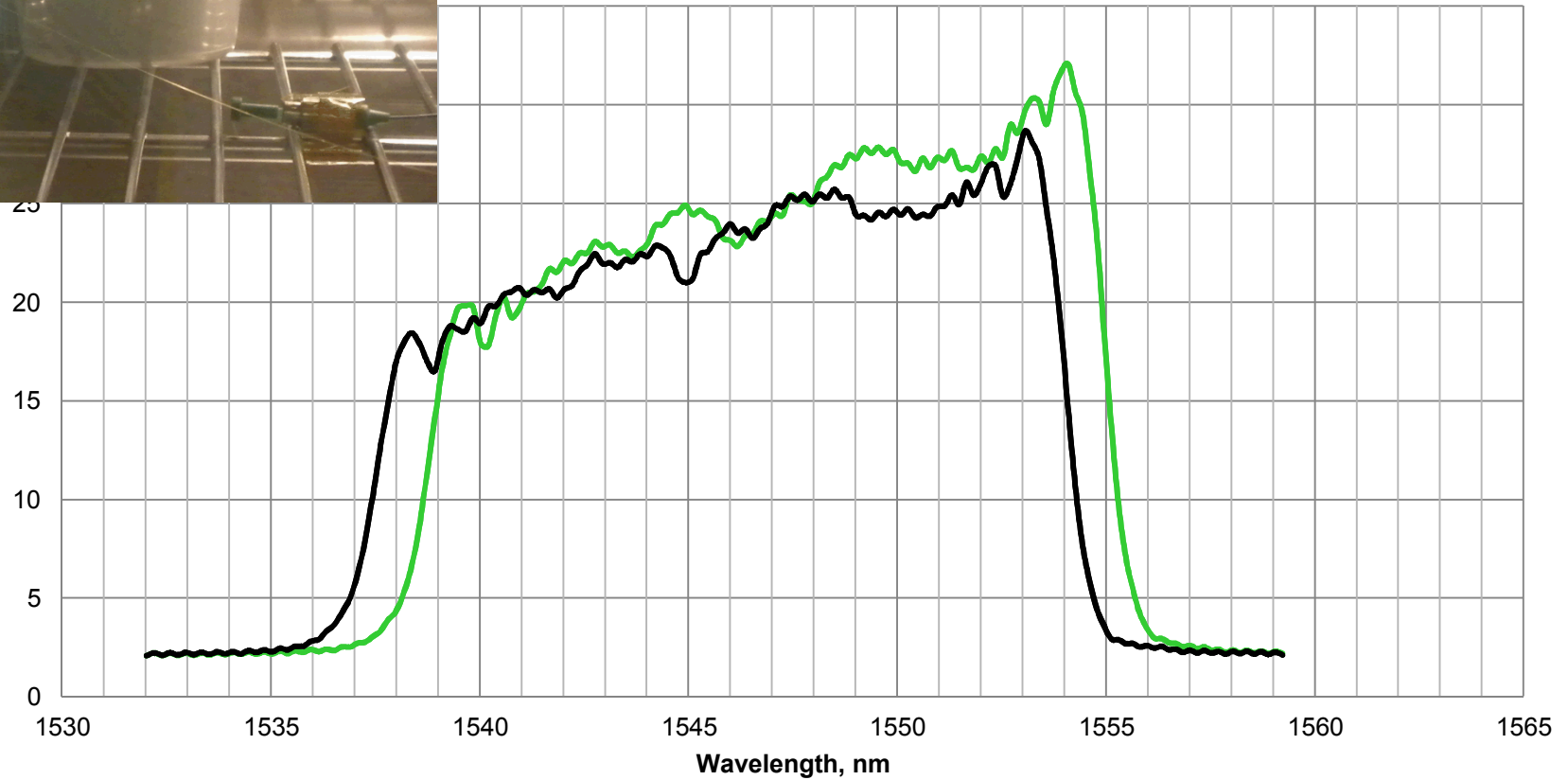
Curing



GMB Filled Cone



Curing



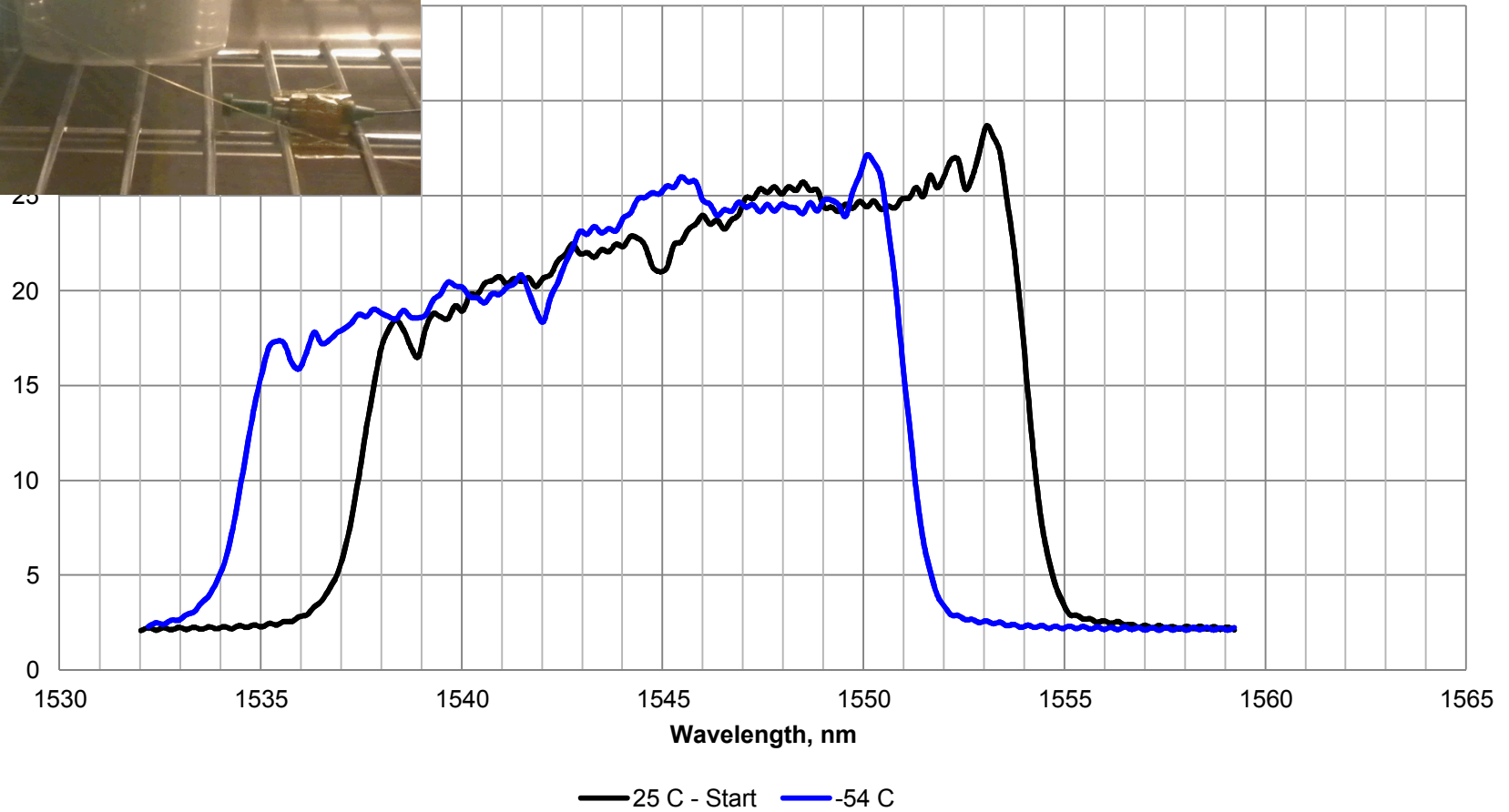
— Before Curing — 25 C - Start

Shift of 1 nm = 1200 $\mu\epsilon$

GMB Filled Cone



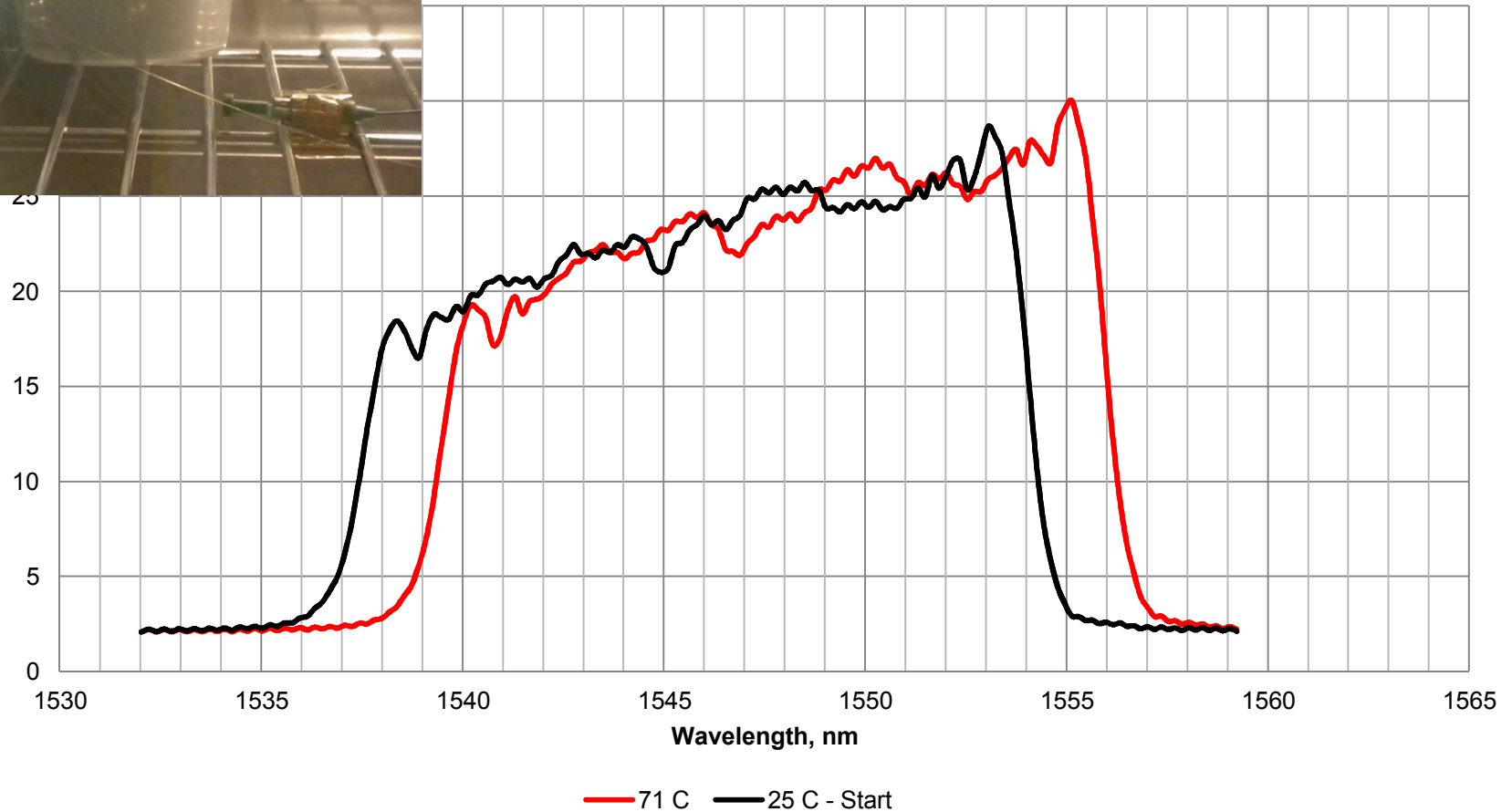
Thermal Cycling



GMB Filled Cone



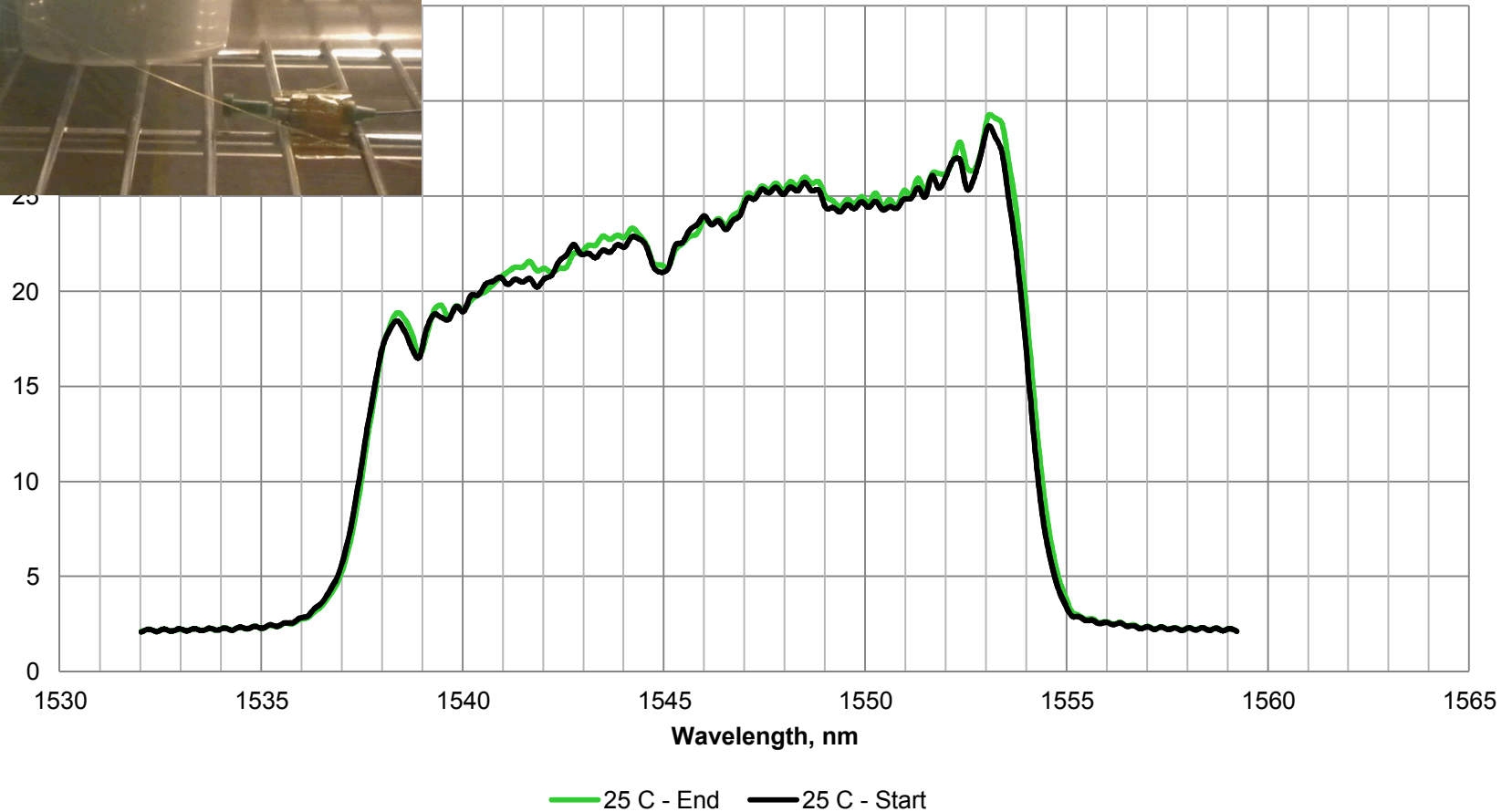
Curing



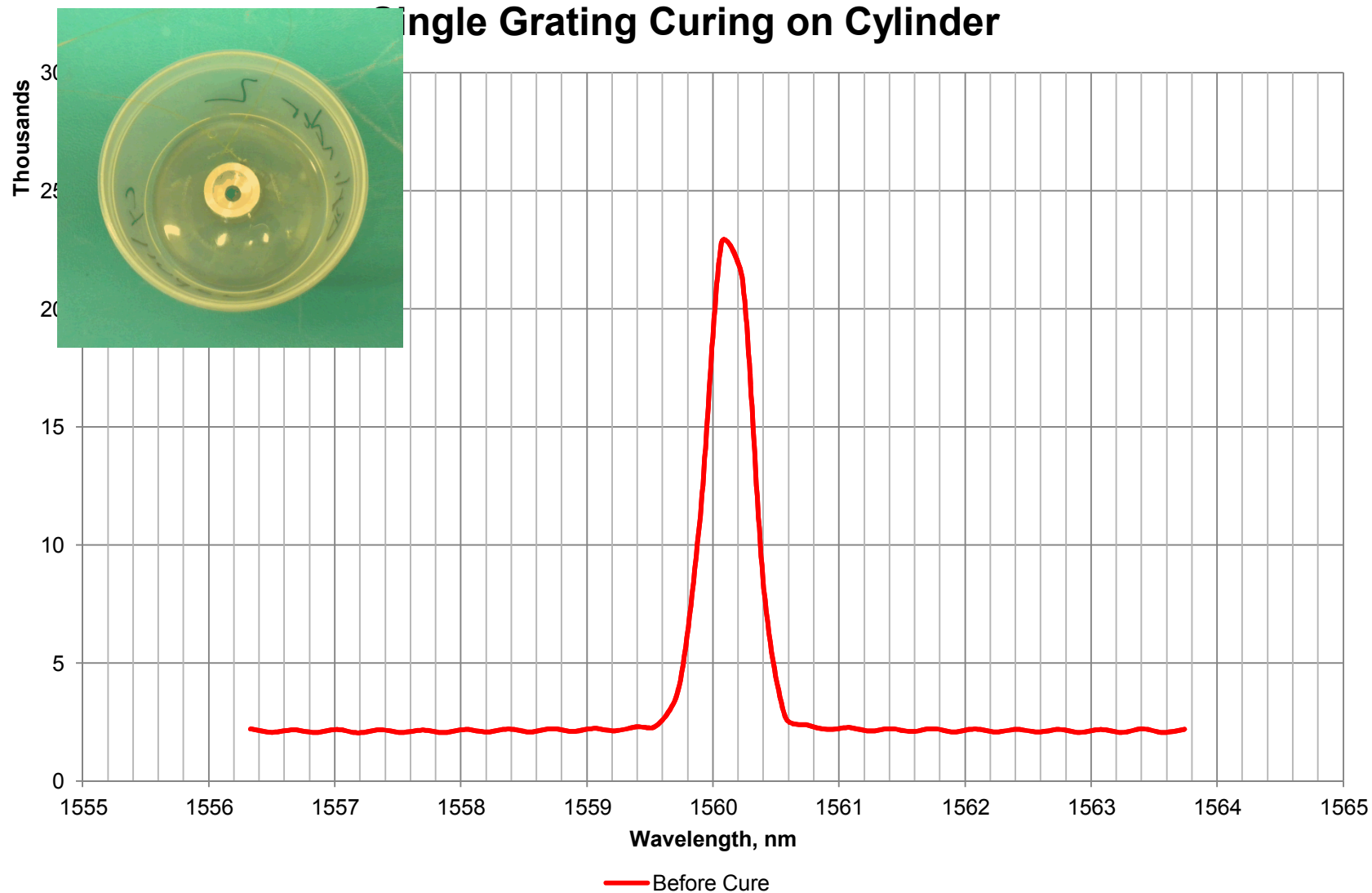
GMB Filled Cone



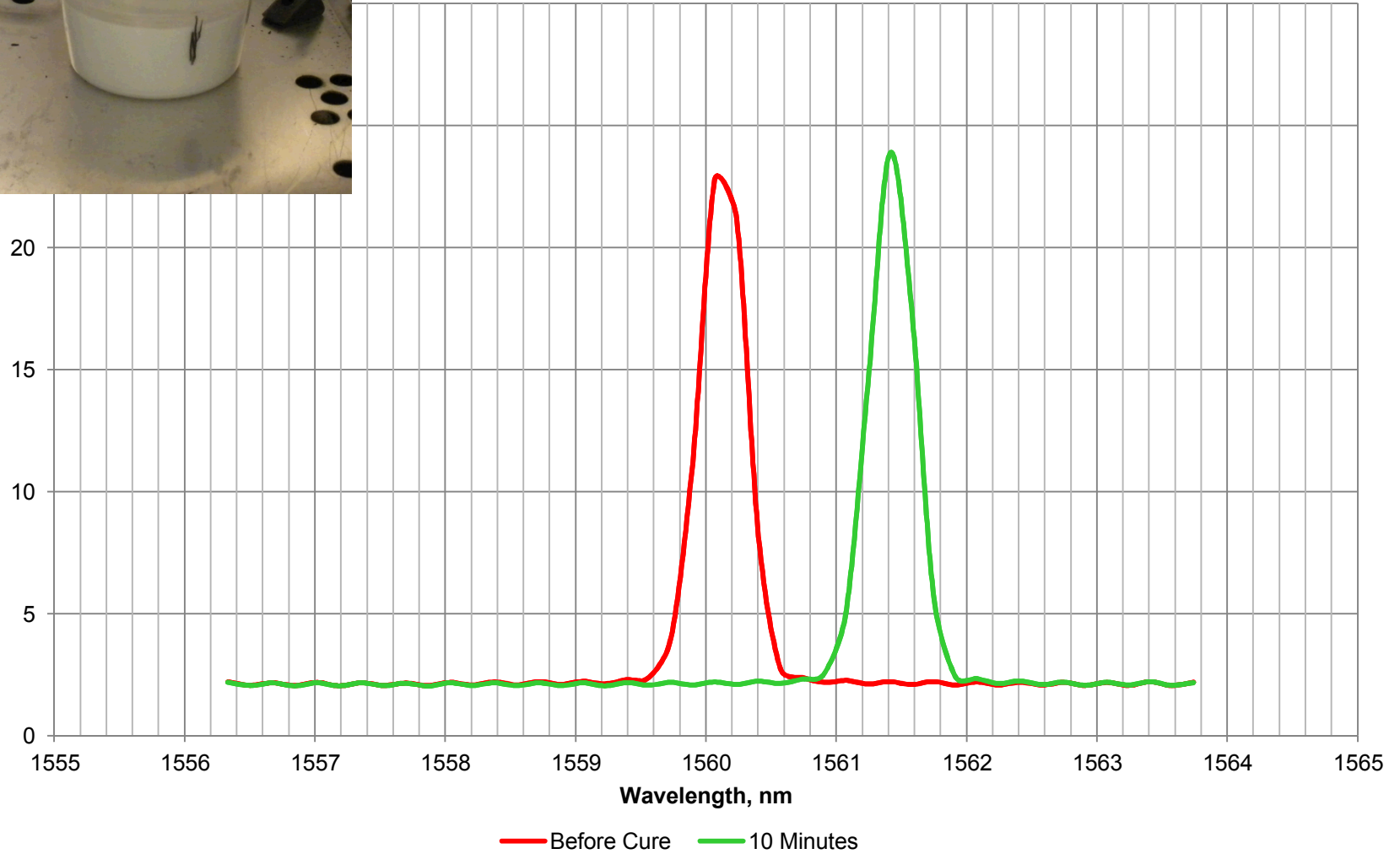
Curing



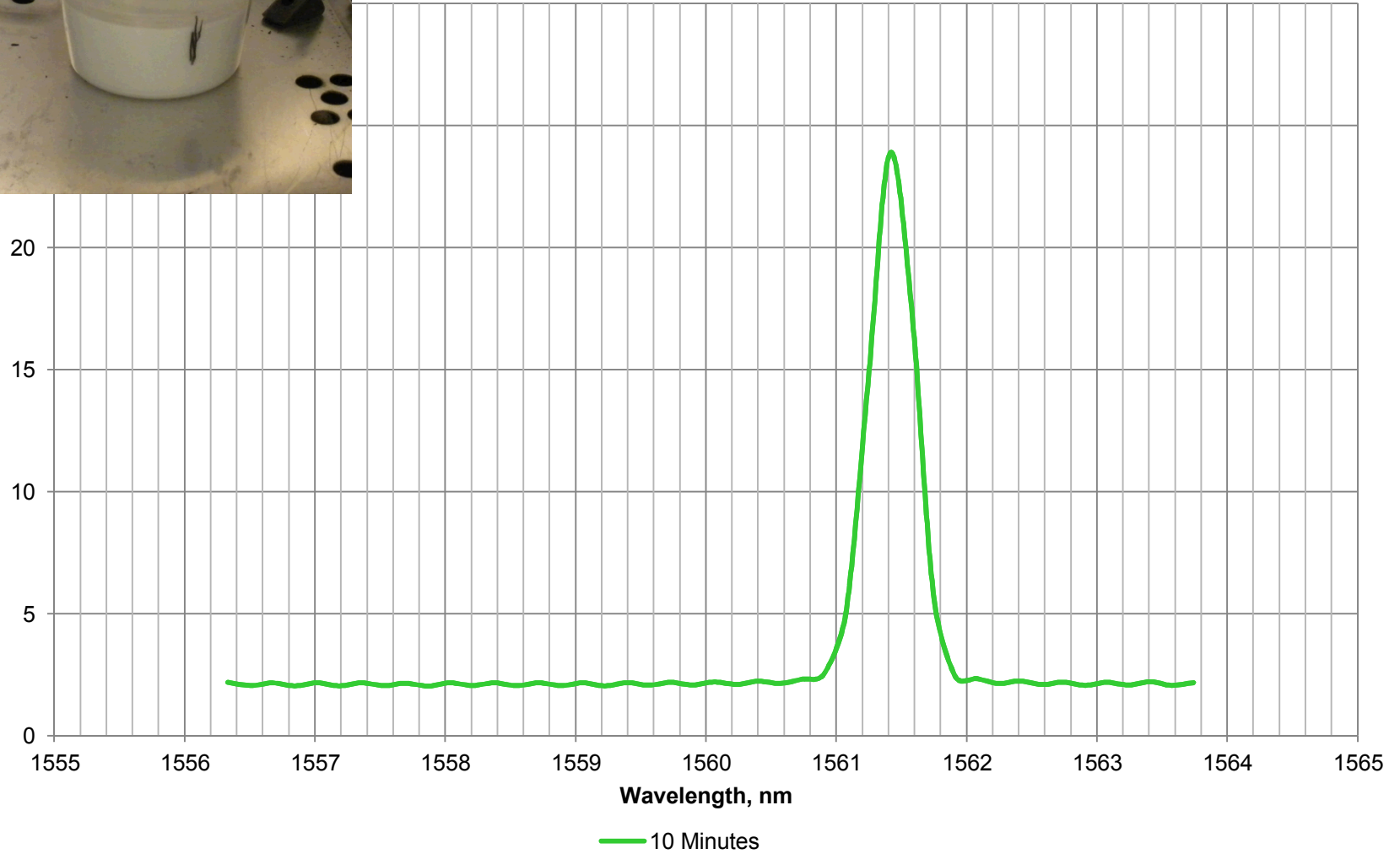
Single Grating Curing on Cylinder



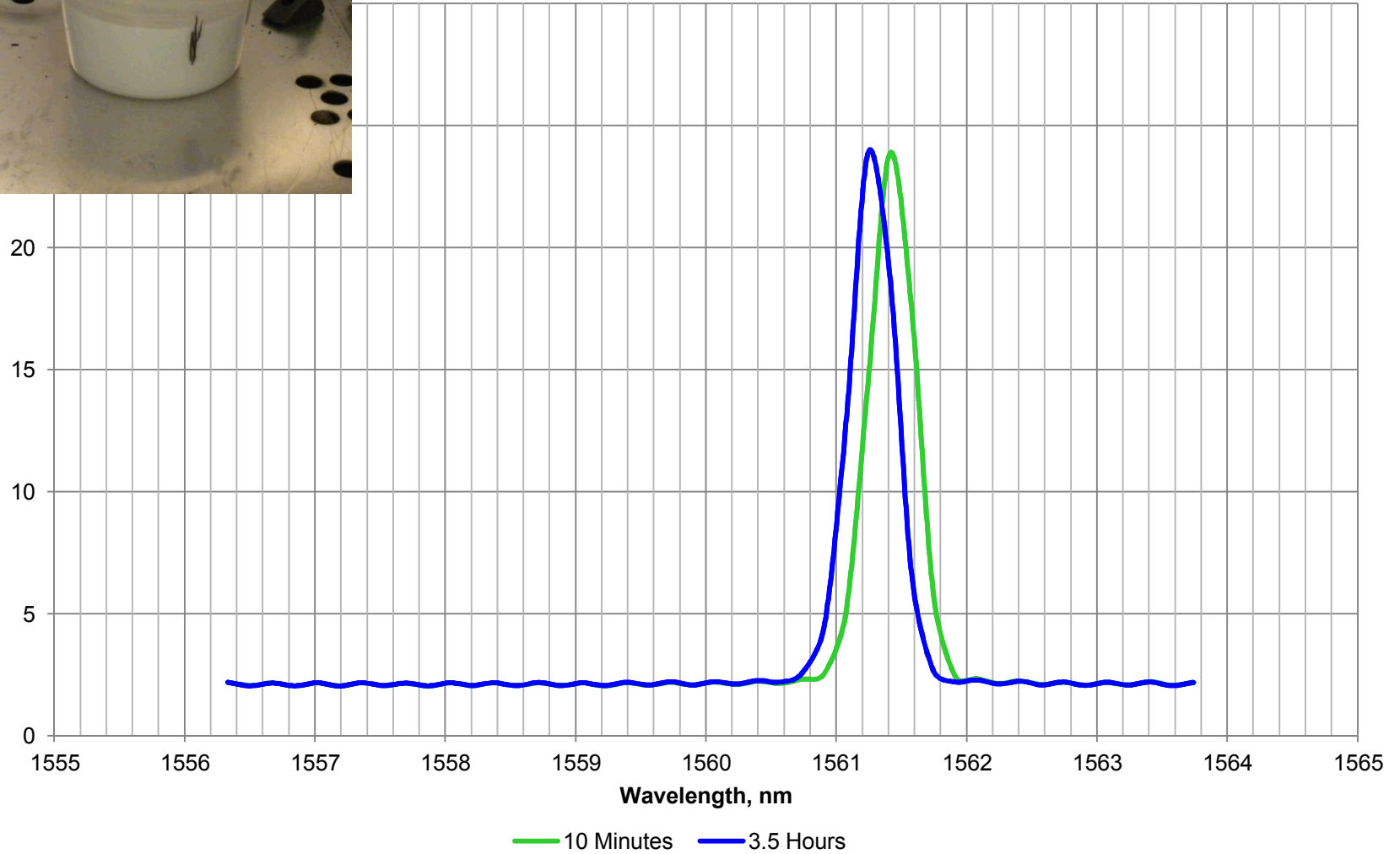
Single Grating Curing on Cylinder



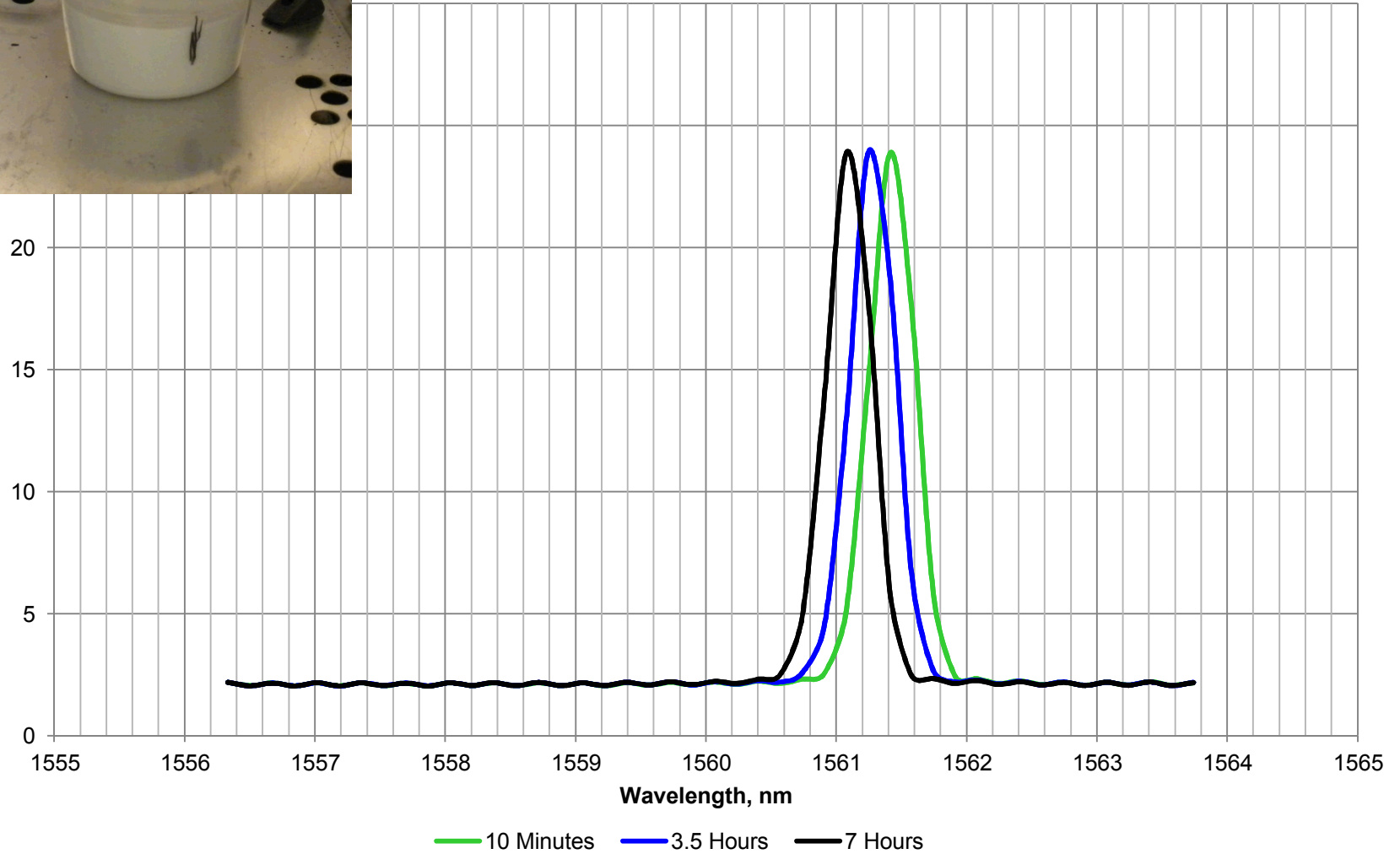
Single Grating Curing on Cone



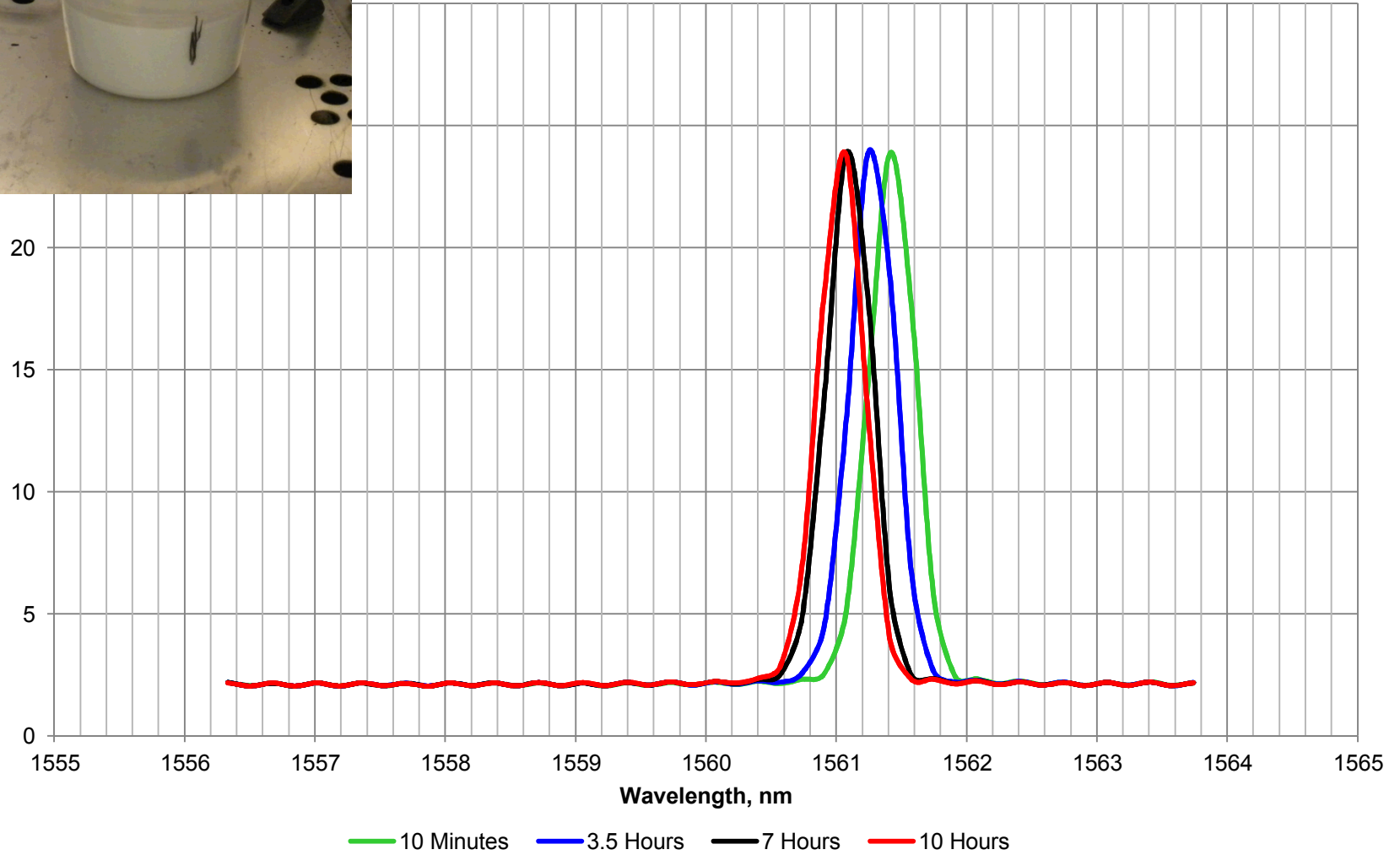
Single Grating Curing on Cone



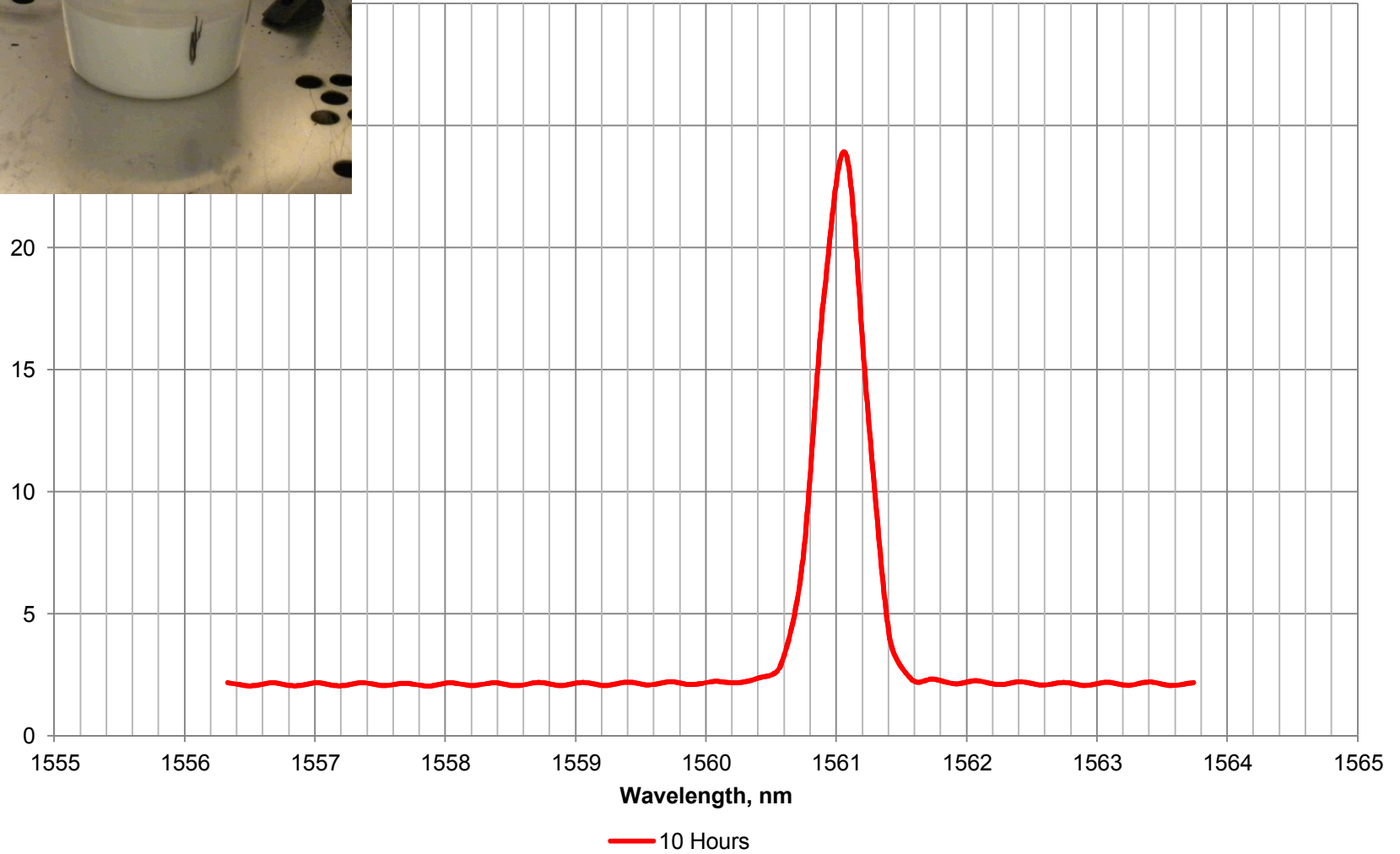
Single Grating Curing on Cone



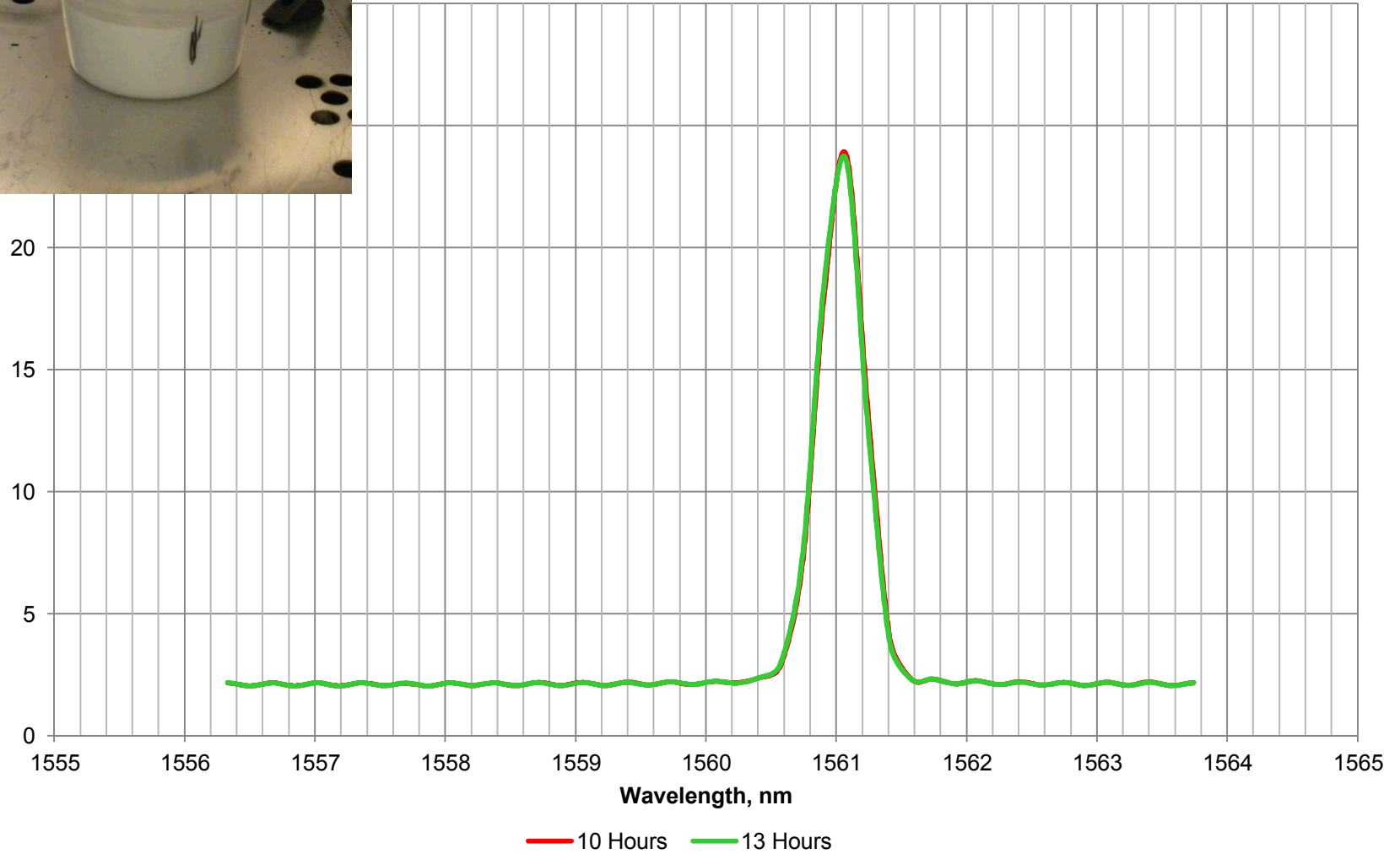
Single Grating Curing on Cone



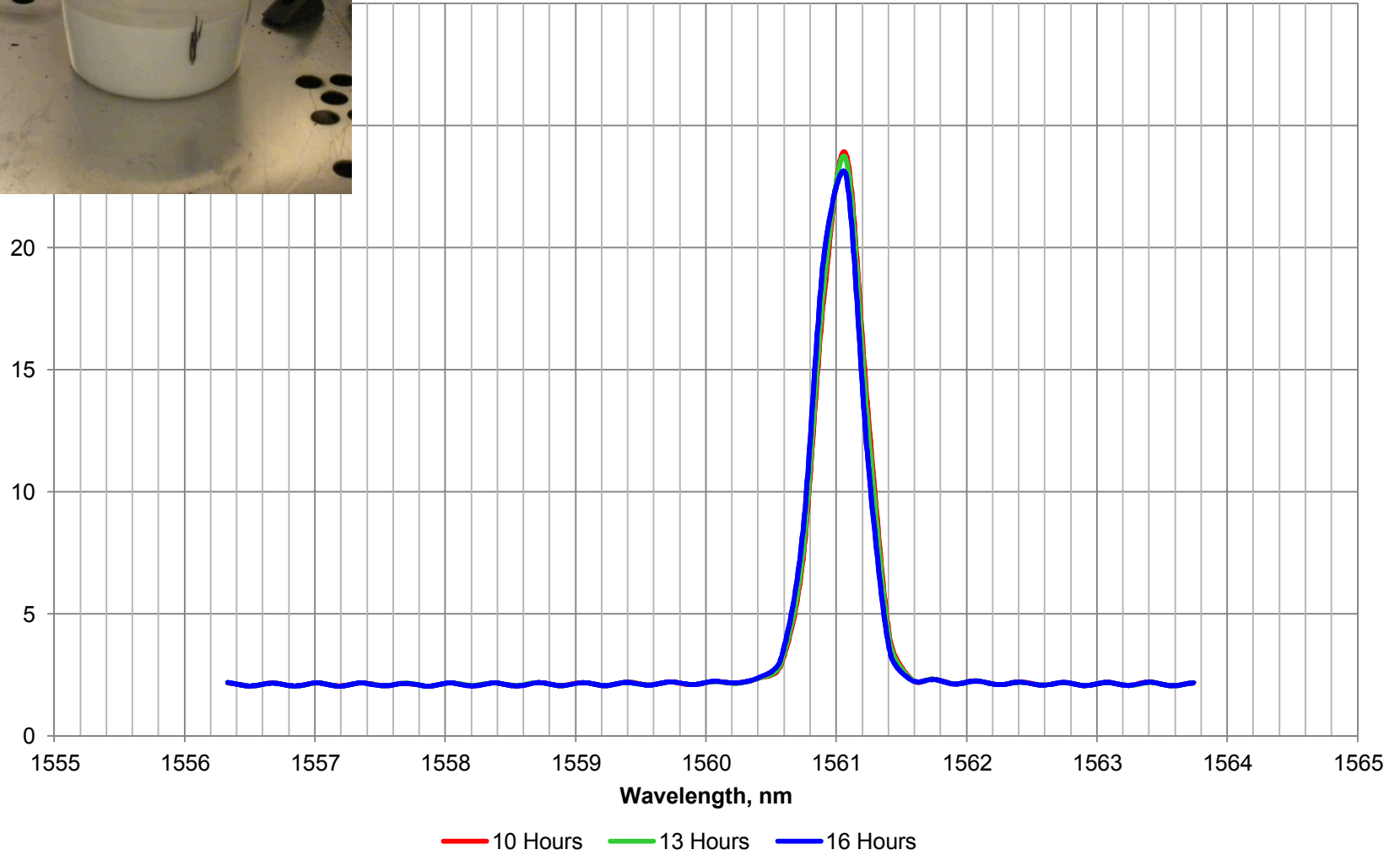
Single Grating Curing on Cone



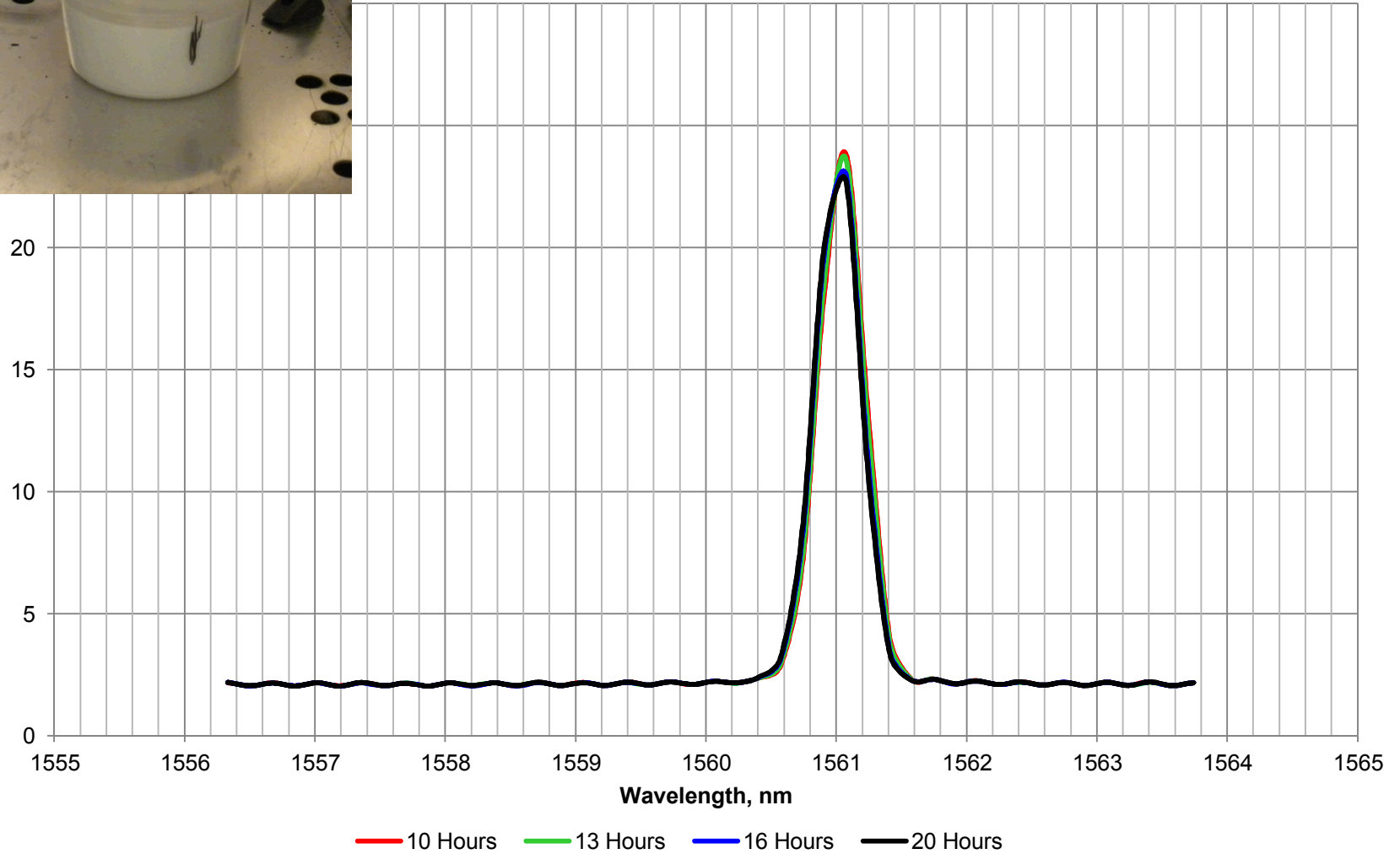
Single Grating Curing on Cone



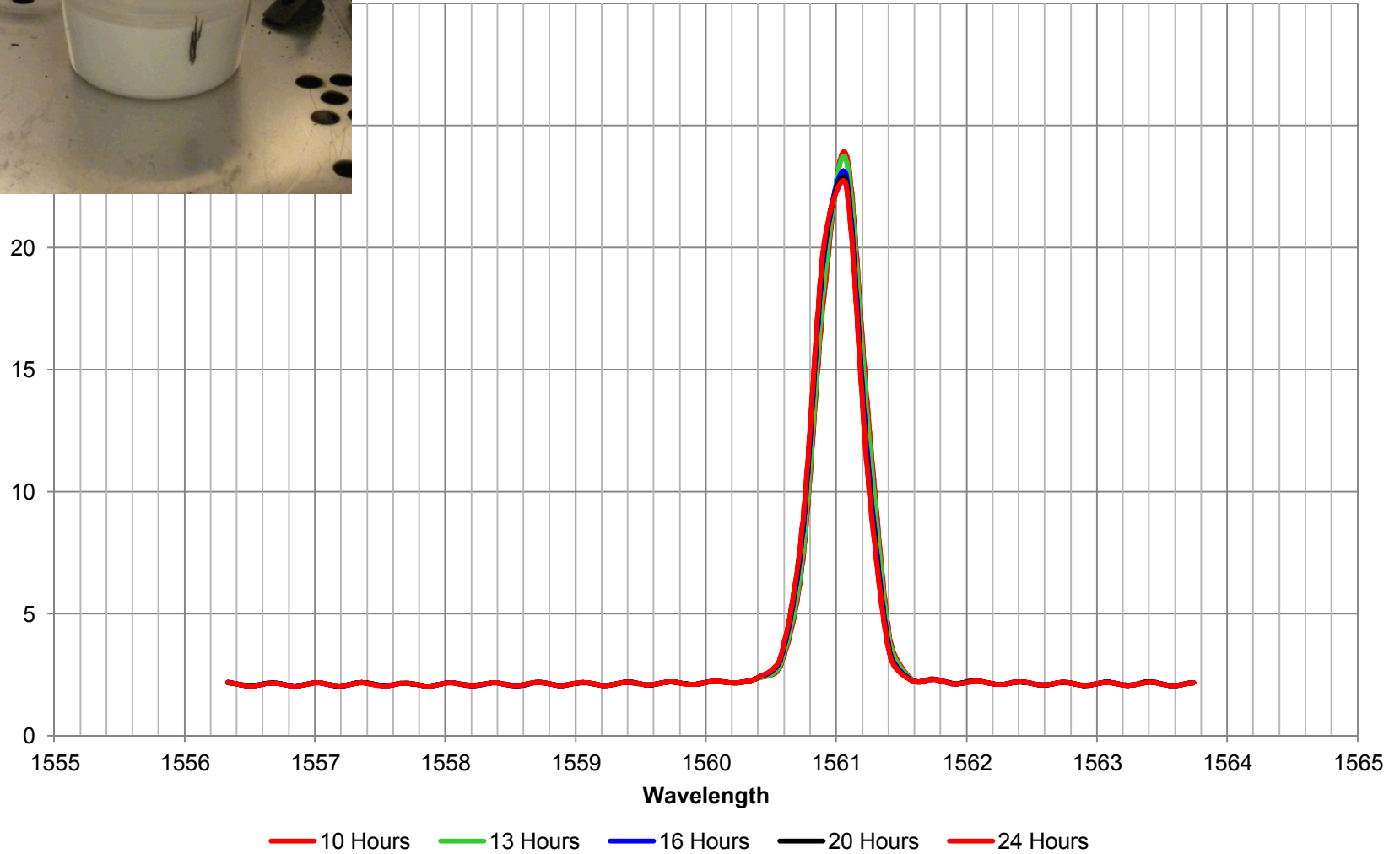
Single Grating Curing on Cone



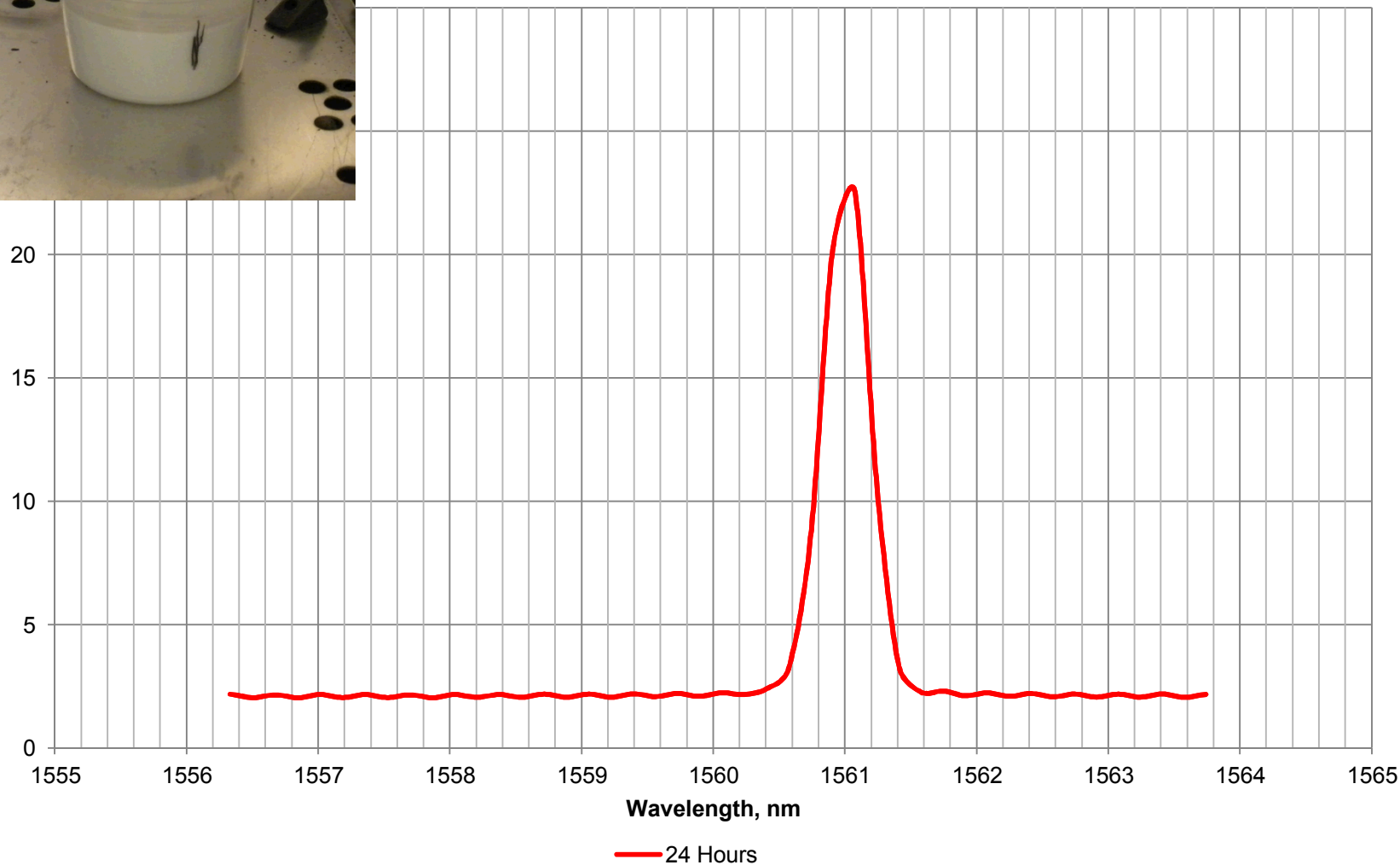
Single Grating Curing on Cone



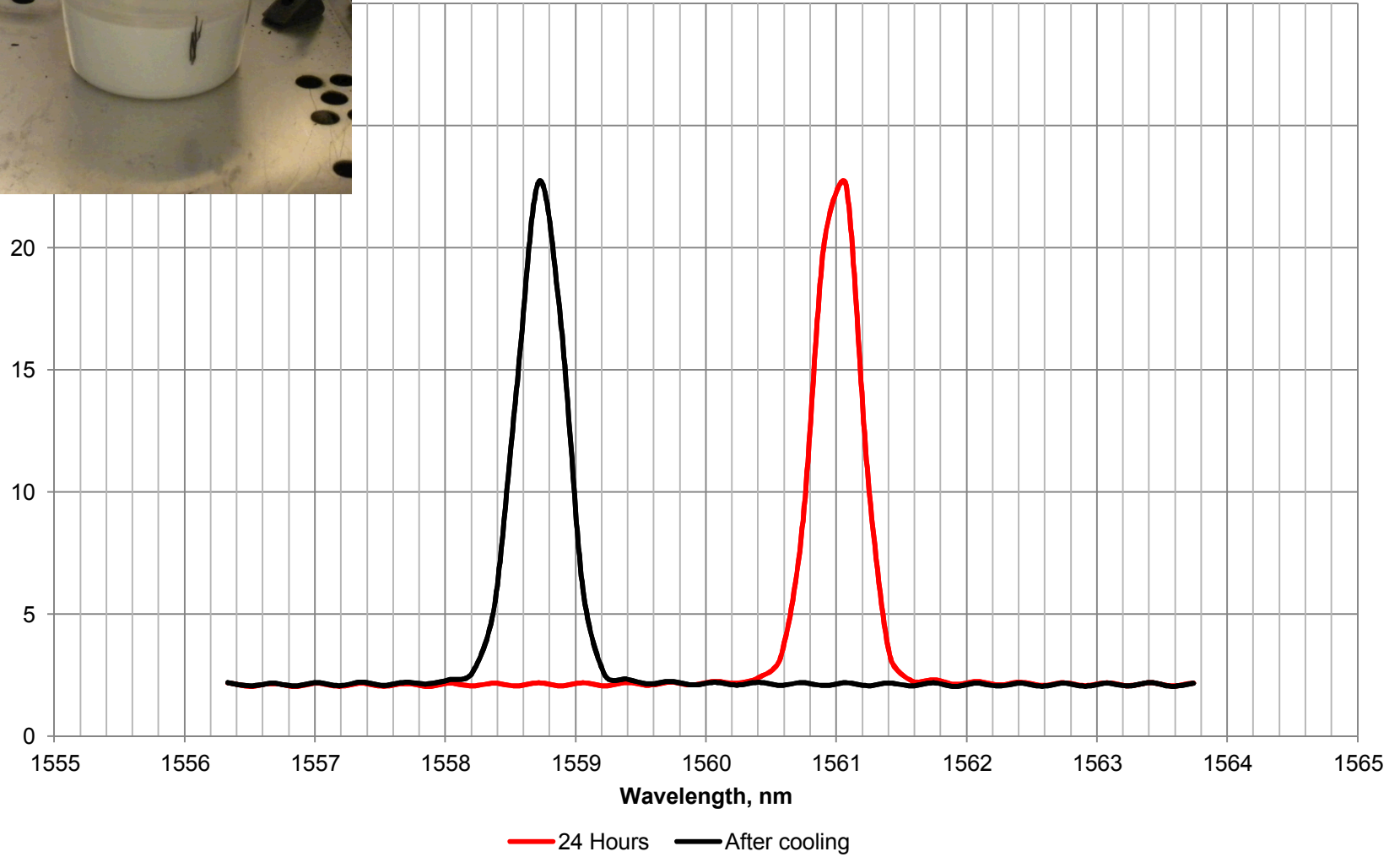
Single Grating Curing on Cone



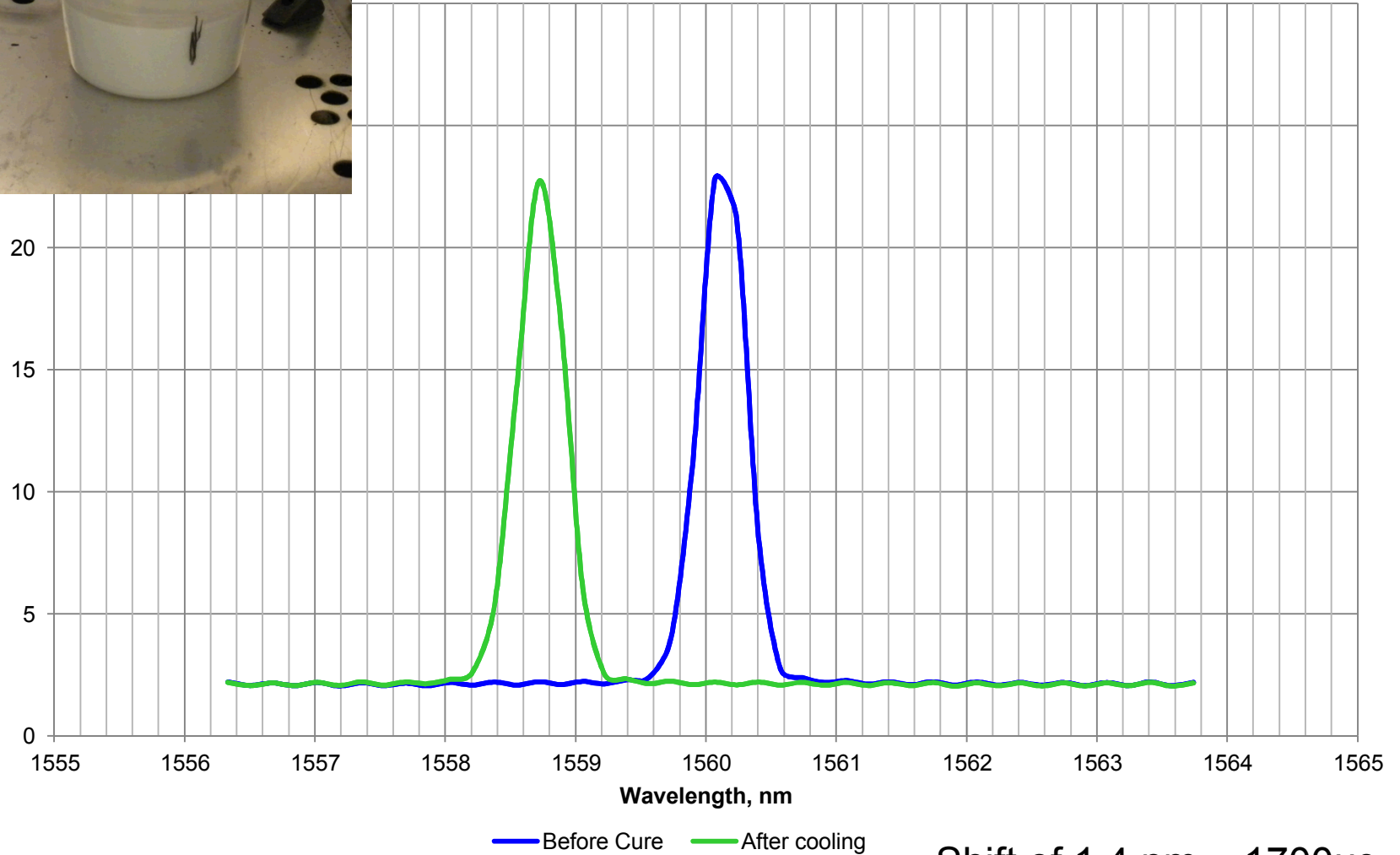
Single Grating Curing on Cone



Single Grating Curing on Cone

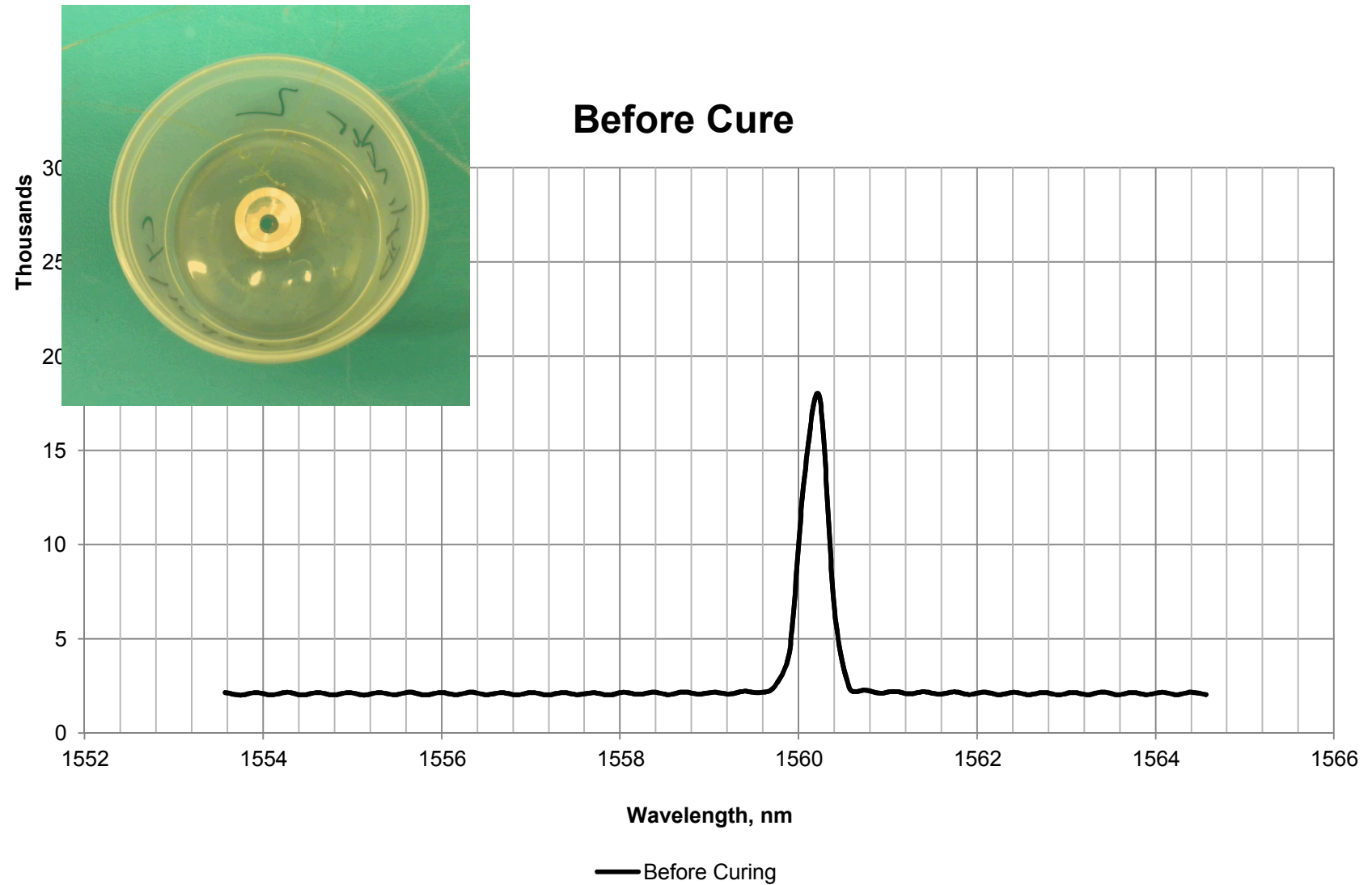


Single Grating Curing on Cone



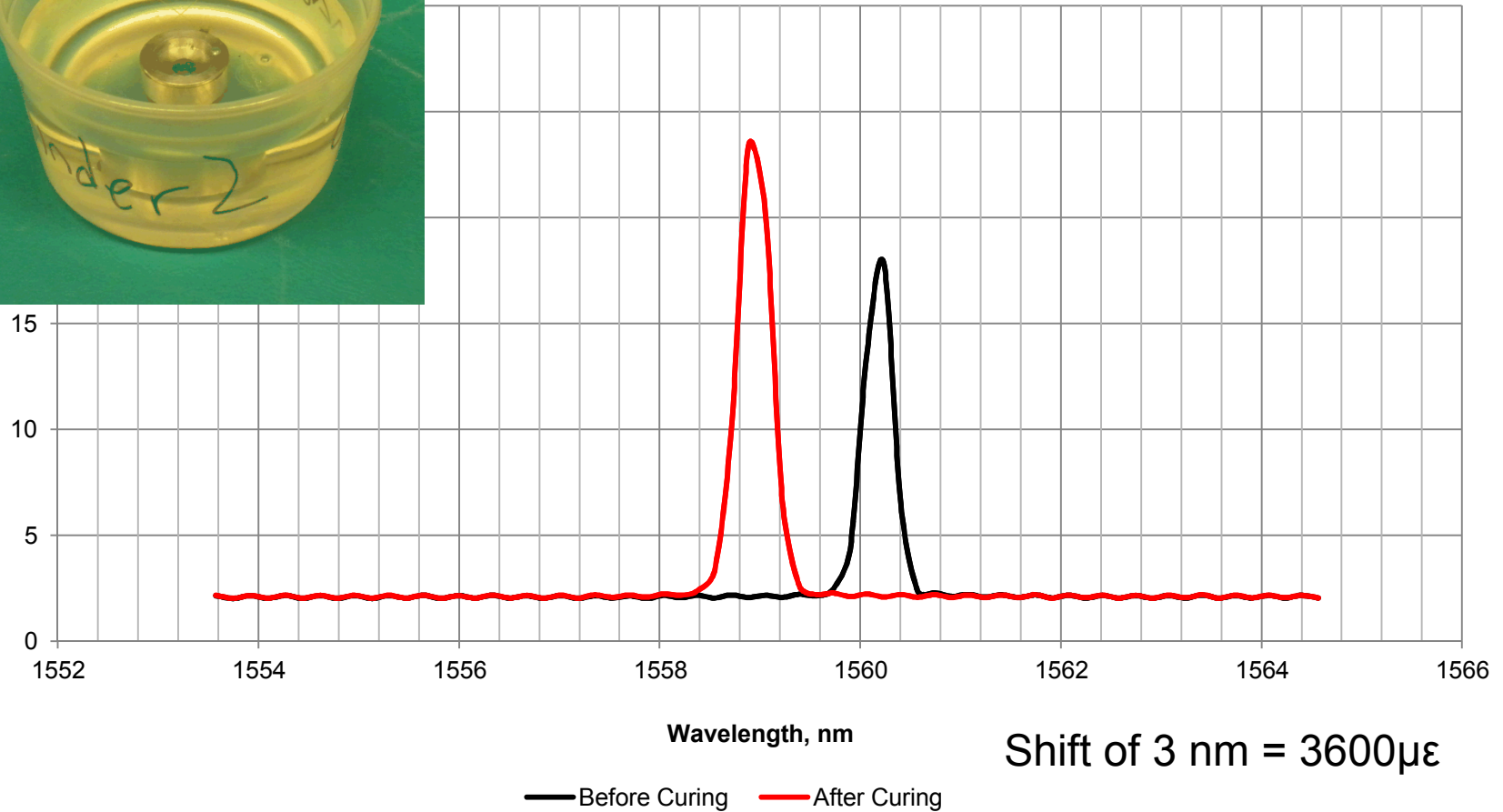
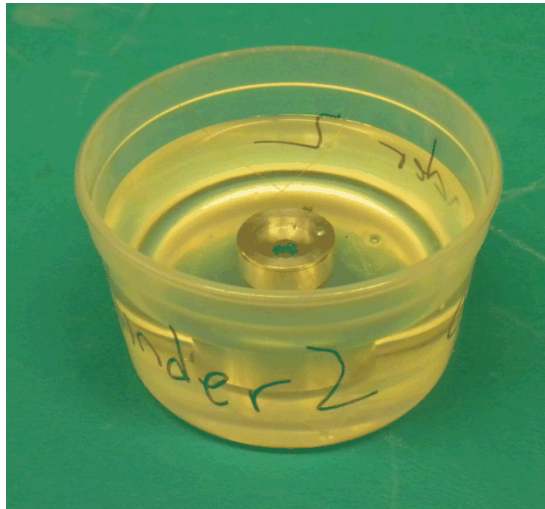
Shift of 1.4 nm = 1700 $\mu\epsilon$

Cylinder, No Additive



Cylinder, No Additive

After Cure



Other Results

- Age
- Silanes Improving Adhesion
- ADCB Testing
- Micro-indentation



Conclusions

- Feasibility
- Resolution
- Effects of Filler
- Effects of different geometry
- Temperature stability
- Aging

Acknowledgments

- Roger Rasberry
- Garth Rohr
- Michele Denton
- Staci Dorsey
- Sandia
- USAF Academy